Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 52. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915 NEW ENGLAND EDITION

President
MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT
New York

1st Vice-President
MRS. FRANK M. ROESSING
Pennsylvania

2nd Vice-President
MRS. KATHERINE D. McCORMICK
Massachusetts

3rd Vice-President
MISS ESTHER GRACIE OGDEN
New Jersey

Corresponding Secretary
MISS HANNAH J. PATTERSON
Pennsylvania

Recording Secretary
MRS. JAMES W. MORRISSON
Illinois

Treasurer
MRS. EMMA WINNER ROGERS
Connecticut

1st Auditor
MRS. HELEN GUTHRIE MILLER
Missouri

2nd Auditor
MRS. PATTIE RUFFNER JACOBS
Alabama

Mrs. James W. Morrisson
—Courtesy Chicago Tribune.

Miss Esther Ogden
—Courtesy Elizabeth Daily Journal.

QUEEN MARY ACTS AS NATION'S HEAD

During King's Illness Assumes Full Sovereign Duties and Command of England's Affairs

Queen Mary of England has been fulfilling the chief official duties of the King since his accident some weeks ago, according to the New York Tribune. When it was seen that King George would be confined to his room for some time the Prime Minister suggested that a commission of three Privy Councillors should undertake the routine official duties of the sovereign, as was done when the King and Queen went to India.

Lord Stamfordham then informed the Prime Minister that it was the wish of the King and Queen that her majesty should, as far as possible, attend to the official duties of the sovereign. This was a course entirely without precedent. The consort of the English sovereign has no official authority or standing. Her social

(Continued on page 414.)

Mrs. Katherine D. McCormick

Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing

Miss Hannah Patterson

Center: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Left to right: Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers and Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs

JURY OF WOMEN TRY LIQUOR CASE

Kansas Attorney Dissatisfied With Men's Decision Finds Women Solve the Problem

A jury composed entirely of women was empaneled recently in Ellsworth county, Kansas, to try the case of the State against a Kanopolis man charged with violating the prohibitory liquor law. The county attorney, having had difficulty in previous cases of the sort in securing convictions with juries composed of men, decided to try this case before a jury of women.

At the conclusion of the trial he expressed himself so well pleaded with the result that in the future he probably will try all his cases for violation of the prohibitory law in the justice courts and before women juries, according to the Topeka Capital.

The defendant was found guilty on the first ballot. The law-abiding people of Kanopolis are elated, believing that they have solved the problem of securing the proper enforcement of the prohibitory law. The fact that Kanopolis is a very prosperous mining towns attracts bootleggers from outside towns, and it is this element that has given the most of the trouble to the law enforcement officers.

MRS. CATT ELECTED NATIONAL PRESIDENT

STRONG NEW BOARD BACKED BY "GET-TOGETHER" SLOGAN

Flower Ovation to Dr. Shaw, Reception by President Wilson, Discussion of Congressional Union, Pledges Totalling $50,000 for National Budget, Discarding Shafroth Amendment, Features of Annual Gathering

Five hundred and forty-four delegates went to the National Woman Suffrage Association's convention last week, but came away as one. A new spirit of consecrated unity burst forth in the convention hall at the New Willard, knit together all of the delegates, permeated Washington and is now fast spreading to every suffrage organization in the country. "Get together, work together" is the slogan.

A perfected organization, an educational campaign, and an expert direction of work along national and State lines is the plan of work as outlined at the convention. The new point of view in the light of the Eastern campaigns called for specialization and efficiency. Conferences and business sessions were used more effectively than ever before, and less attention was paid to constitutional changes.

A powerful new board of officers, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and containing several leaders in the recent campaigns and three previous officers, as well as keeping a geographically balanced distribution, was elected. The controversial side of the Congressional Union question was eliminated. A unanimous and picturesque tribute was paid to the retiring president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who was elected honorary president with a seat with the board. The Shafroth amendment was discarded. The convention looked forward to the campaign States of next year, Iowa, West Virginia and South Dakota, and to the present session of Congress with a determination for victory; it not only planned a fund for the campaign States, but pledged a budget on its own account of $50,000.

President Wilson received the whole convention at the White House on Tuesday, and Miss Margaret Wilson headed the honorary convention committee. Miss Wilson not only was present during the ovation to Dr. Shaw, but was on the platform at the big mass meeting on Sunday at Poli's Theatre, which closed the convention.

The entire tenth floor of the New Willard was given over to the sessions. Here, as one entered, were tables covered with suffrage novelties, exhibits, literature, News Letters and charts, and Woman's Journals. Beyond was the convention hall curtained off and decorated with delicate and symbolic drapery and State suffrage banners.

"Old men and women for council and young ones for service," was the comment of Dr. Shaw, as she called the convention to order on Tuesday morning.

"I feel today the history that has been made by this organization is due entirely to the hard toil and consecration of the women of the whole country," she said. "I am happy because there are so many new faces, but my heart warms when my eyes greet one of the old. So in greeting you I say, 'All hail to the new and thank God for the old'! Let every woman here feel that this is her convention and that if it is not a success she is the only one to blame."

The morning session was occupied with reports.

Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago submitted a report of the program committee for Mrs. Sherman M. Booth, its chairman.

Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, chairman of the membership committee,

announced that since the last convention three new organizations have become affiliated with the National Association. They are the Chicago Equal Suffrage League, the National Men's League for Woman Suffrage and the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Association.

The report of the legal adviser, Miss Mary Towle, read by Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald, secretary of the association, dealt largely with bequests made the organization, and in this connection Dr. Shaw warned all members planning to bequeath money to the association to avoid future difficulties by "doing it now."

The report of the auditors, submitted by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, was read and adopted. The report of Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, the treasurer, showed receipts of the association for the past year as $51,205 and disbursements, $42,396. The balance on hand was $8,868.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, president of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York State, was appointed by the chair to serve as sergeant-at-arms for the convention. Charles T. Hallinan submitted the report of the publicity department, and the preliminary report of the elections committee was given by Miss Gratia Erickson.

During Tuesday afternoon and evening the conference on campaigns was conducted under the chairmanship of Mrs. Catt. Mrs. Roessing and Miss Patterson of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Brown, Miss Hay and Mrs. Catt of New York, Mrs. Feickert and Mrs. Van Winkle of New Jersey, Mrs. Leonard and Miss Blackwell of Massachusetts, Mrs. Upton of Ohio and Mrs. Barkley of Nebraska drove home point after point that they had learned from the campaigns. The constructive plan of organization, the production and use of campaign literature, the ways of raising money, and the political work were dwelt upon at length. It was without doubt the most valuable suffrage conference on a national scale ever conducted.

Shortly before five o'clock Tuesday afternoon the whole convention formed into line and marched to the White House. The long line extended from the East Room, where President Wilson received, down the staircase and into the corridor. When the President had shaken hands with all, Dr. Shaw expressed the gratitude of all suffragists, not for the President's vote, since that was his duty, but for his reasons, which had been spread so widely. Since he had done so much for the cause, Dr. Shaw declared that women felt encouraged to ask for two things: first, his influence in securing the passage of the nation-wide amendment this year in Congress; and, second, failing in that, his influence in securing a plank in his party platform. The President replied that he had that subject under consideration.

President Wilson then looked at his hand whimsically and observed: "You ladies have a pretty strong clasp."

"Yes," said Dr. Shaw, "we hold on!"

The hearing before the Woman Suffrage Committee of the U. S. Senate occupied the whole of Wednesday morning.

Dr. Shaw opened the afternoon session with her address, an account of which is given in another column. On the platform was a bouquet of roses from Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark. When she had finished and was given a great ovation, she said:

"My life has been one of the happiest a woman ever lived. From the depths of my heart I thank you. You have done more for me than I have ever done for you."

She unfastened a little pin on the front of her gray velvet gown and held it up for all to see.

"This is Miss Anthony's flag, which she gave me just before she died. It had four diamonds in it for the four suffrage States. Now it has thirteen diamonds. Who says suffrage is a going and not a coming thing? We have thirteen stars now, as many as the thirteen original States with which this country started."

Mrs. Raymond Brown arose immediately after Dr. Shaw's speech and introduced a new by-law making Dr. Shaw honorary president of the association, and as such providing that she should have a seat with and confer with the board of directors.

The presidents of the campaign State suffrage associations, Miss Flora Dunlap of Iowa, Mrs. J. Gale Ebert of West Virginia and Mrs. John L. Pyle of South Dakota, then told of the situation in their States, the advantages and the handicaps, and on what they based their hopes of winning.

Mrs. Frank Roessing, ex-president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, introduced a resolution which would put the limiting of the number of State campaigns into the charge of a national research committee.

"We, of Pennsylvania, know how much we suffered from the competition in money and workers of three other campaign States this fall," she said, "and we would gladly submit our claims to such a central committee."

Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer, presented the budget for the coming year. Miss Lavinia Engle reported her work in Alabama, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia as field secretary. A conference on Federal legislation was begun, lasting on into the evening. The various State Congressional chairmen told of the work in their States. Senator Shafroth of Colorado was on the platform during the evening session, and answered a number of anti-suffrage statements. Mr. Shafroth scoffed at the idea that the Mormon church had any political power in Colorado, and when asked if equal suffrage had affected in any way the value of municipal bonds, replied: "That is just an excuse for some men to injure your cause, and there is no truth in it whatever."

Miss Zona Gale of Portage, Wis., moved that, "Realizing that all suffragists have a common cause at heart, a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Congressional Union as to the best means of promoting efficiency in working for the Susan B. Anthony amendment." This motion was referred to the convention proper, on motion of Mrs. Catt.

The following motion, made by Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, was passed by the conference:

"It is the sense of this conference that it be recommended that only one amendment, and that the Susan B. Anthony, or Federal, be introduced into this Congress."

More was told of the campaigns of 1915 Thursday morning by Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Feickert, Mrs. Van Winkle, Miss Hay and Mrs. Roessing. A report by Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees for the Literature Committee was read.

A careful explanation of the work of the Congressional Committee was made by Mrs. Funk, who declared that she used to think it impossible to convert congressmen who were "unalterably opposed," but that she had changed her mind. She told of the work on the Shafroth resolution, the bill for suffrage in the District of Columbia, and the Federal Elections bill, and called on Miss Laura Clay to explain the Federal Elections bill. Miss Clay was given a warm greeting. She explained the position of the advocates of the bill to give women the right to vote for Congressmen and Senators, which requires only a majority vote in both houses of Congress, and not a two-thirds vote as does the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Mrs. Medill McCormick completed the report of the Congressional Committee with a summary of the gains in the new Congress and of the record of the old on suffrage and humanitarian measures.

The motion made by Miss Gale at the conference regarding the Congressional Union was adopted, and the following committee was appointed to confer with the Union: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Miss Hannah Patterson, Mrs. Stanley McCormick and Mrs. Antoinette Funk. A number of State reports were made and invitations for the 1916 convention were received from Little Rock, Atlantic City and St. Louis.

The chief social event of the convention took place Thursday evening in an informal reception to the delegates in convention hall. Reports from the affiliated State Associations were heard Friday morning and the election took place between 12 and 2 P. M.

The delegates began their two o'clock session with the sound of music instead of that of Dr. Shaw's gavel. The band from the Soldiers' Home marched into the convention hall, playing, and every woman brought a flower to throw on the platform, for the sudden holiday was a tribute to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. A wreath of gold leaves was presented to Dr. Shaw on a blue cushion, as symbol of the triumphant work she has done for the cause which the blue and gold represent. On the platform with her at her request were some of the older suffragists. The room was filled with the flying flowers. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw threw a garland over Dr. Shaw's head.

"With these blossoms we bind you to us!" she said, and moved the resolution that Dr. Shaw be made honorary president. It was carried unanimously with more cheers and all the flowers that were left. Dr. Shaw adjusted the garland and smiled suddenly with the old twinkle in her eye.

"Men say we are too emotional to vote," she began, while the six hundred applauded rapturously, "but I am very sure that when we compare our emotions in political conventions with the kind they show in theirs, I prefer ours. If this resolution means that I can still work for suffrage, I accept it gratefully and thank you for the opportunity, but under no consideration would I accept a merely honorary position.

"The flowers are beautiful, and I shall remember this hour as long as I live," she continued, "but the thing that will make my heart glad all my life is the love that I know our women have for me."

"The storm of roses ended in a rainbow with a pot of gold at its end," as the New York Tribune put it. Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, announced a gift of a $30,000 annuity for Dr. Shaw from the convention.

"This is in order that for the remainder of her life she may work for us without any pause," she said. "Every mill in $30,000 represents a heart you have won or a mind you have converted to woman suffrage."

"I have always wanted to know what it feels like to be a millionaire," laughed Dr. Shaw. "Now I know. I—I don't know what to say or think. I only know I'm glad."

Miss Margaret Wilson was among those who pelted Dr. Shaw with roses, but she did not remain during the entire meeting, explaining to her suffrage friends that she had a house full of relatives and must hurry home to them.

The business of the afternoon was the raising of $50,000 to cover the expenses of the organization for the year.

States Pledge New Fund.

Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, the District of Columbia and others pledged substantial amounts, and there were innumerable individual pledges.

Mrs. George Howard Lewis gave $1,500 to cover office expenses for the honorary president. The Nebraska State Association donated one pig, Florida, fifty boxes of oranges, and South Carolina, 100 pounds of cotton "for converting or annihilating Senator Ben Tillman"; an Ohio delegate promised $100 if Roosevelt were nominated for President, and Mrs. E. F. Feickert of New Jersey and others made pledges in honor of Woodrow Wilson. They gave in honor of their ancestors and their children, who want to vote, in honor of their Representatives and the friends who converted them. At the end of the afternoon $50,000 had been pledged, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. Chapman Catt, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Frank L. Roessing, Mrs. Mina C. Vanwinkle, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mrs. James Morrison, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers and Mrs. George Henry Lewis agreeing to make up the amount.

The returns of the election showed the following main vote, in addition to a few small scattering ones: For president: Mrs. Catt, 429; Mrs. Van Winkle, 14. For first vice-president: Mrs. Roessing, 373; Miss Clay, 73. For second vice-president: Mrs. Stanley McCormick, 375; Miss Younger, 63. For third vice-president: Miss Ogden, 305; Dr. Davis, 153. For corresponding secretary: Mrs. Morrison, 295; Mrs. FitzGerald, 164. For recording secretary: Miss Patterson, 378. For treasurer: Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers. For first auditor: Mrs. Miller, 412; Mrs. Jenks, 47. For second auditor, Mrs. Jacobs, 372; Mrs. James McCormack, 84.

A number of those who received the second largest number of votes, like Miss Clay, had not given consent for using their names and were not candidates for election. The total number of votes cast was 545.

Mrs. Catt was led to the platform amid a burst of applause. When she came to the convention, she had, as she said, "no more idea of accepting the presidency of the Association than of taking a journey to Kamchatka."

"Mrs. Whitehouse made the best speech I ever heard when she accepted her position as the New York State vice-president," said Mrs. Catt. "Her words were, 'I'm healthy, I'm energetic, and I'm willing to work.' Now, I am unhealthy, and I'm tired out, but I'll do my best. I demand of you in return for my acceptance that you do not gossip among yourselves; if you have any complaint to make about the conduct of the Association, come to me with it."

She urged each woman to find one hundred other women, within the next year, who had never before worked for suffrage, and enlist their help, and she asked all State presidents to stay through the executive council meeting that she might immediately come into closer touch with them and with their work.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick moved sincere and hearty thanks to the New York State delegation, whose fine national spirit and generosity has never been better shown than in relieving Mrs. Catt of the pledge made to them that she would devote her chief work to that State.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick reported that the committee had held a conference with the Congressional Union, which was represented by Miss Alice Paul, Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss Anne Martin and Mrs. Gilson Gardner.

The suggestions made by the Union women were that the National should allow the Union to affiliate with it and that frequent meetings should be held between the legislative committee of the Union and the Congressional committee of the National to obtain more united action. The committee recommended that the National should not allow any affiliation with itself by the Union, and that the matter of conferences between the two committees of the two bodies be considered favorably by the new board of the National.

The committee's recommendation that no affiliation take place was based upon the fact that "the Congressional Union does not renounce nor pledge itself not to resume what is termed its anti-party policy and what they designate as their election policy; also because it is their intention, as announced by them, to organize in all States for Congressional work, thus duplicating organizations already existing."

After discussion, these recommendations were adopted.

Another valuable conference, this time on press and publicity, was held Friday evening with Mr. Charles T. Hallinan, Miss Rose Young, Miss Esther Ogden and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse as the principal speakers.

Resolutions, given in another column, were adopted Saturday morning. The proposed amendments to the constitution, providing that election of officers should take place only at alternate conventions and that the convention should be held every

(Continued on page 414.)

THE "ORANA"
$3.00 Hat Shop
Mail orders given prompt attention
1122 LAWRENCE BLDG.
149 TREMONT ST. BOSTON
MISS A. ORR

Indu Kosmetic Shop
MISS O'DONNELL, Prop.
Specialists in Chiropody, Face and Scalp Treatments
BERKELEY BLDG., 420 BOYLSTON ST.
Room 410 Tel. B. B. 3207
MISS HARRINGTON
MISS THOMAS Assistants.

House Gowns
Bath Robes
Smoking Jackets
For "his" comfort. Kinds and qualities he would select himself. Ladies are given courteous attention here.
HOUSE GOWNS $14 to $35
SMOKING JACKETS $5 to $25
BATH ROBES $5 to $15
ENGLISH SWEATERS AND KNITTED WAISTCOATS

Macullar Parker Company

Ward's BOSTON
The Place to Shop for "Just-the-Things" for Gifts

Greeting Cards up to		$1.00
Calendars	$ .15 to	3.00
Fine Stationery	.25 to	5.00
"A-Line-a-Day" Books	.60 to	5.00
Diaries from	.10 up	

Christmas Wrappings, Seals, Tissue, Cord and Ribbon.
Gift Books, Leather Goods, Brass Ware, Desk Sets, Pen Quills, Door Porters and Book Ends.
57-61 FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Telephone Connection
B. WEINBERG
Ladies' Tailor
SUITS $15 AND UP.
50 TEMPLE PLACE
Blake Bldg., Rooms 409-410.

Ladies' and Misses'
MATERIALS FREE
Take advantage of our enormous purchase of 60,000 yards of double face cloakings, consisting of chinchillas, polo cloths, Scotch mixtures, etc., that we have purchased for spot cash, which enables you to make a beautiful coat of any cloth you desire, charging you only for the making, designing and findings of the coat, which is $10

CLOTH FREE

50% REDUCTION
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY
We make the astonishing offer of 50% reduction on all our suitings. Many of the latest and newest cloths, consisting of broadcloths, serges, diagonals, poplins, duvetines, etc., for your selection.
All our work is strictly custom-made and guaranteed.
Your money refunded if not satisfactory
AMERICAN MILLS CO.
67 ESSEX STREET TAKE ELEVATOR One Block from Washington St.

THE CROSSETT SHOE
"MAKES LIFE'S WALK EASY"
Trade-Mark
For Men, $4.00 to $6.00 For Ladies, $4.00 to $6.00
166 TREMONT STREET - - - BOSTON, MASS.

DR. SHAW'S ADDRESS TO NATIONAL CONVENTION

When Dr. Anna Howard Shaw rose on Dec. 15 to make her final address as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, she announced that, contrary to custom, because of the subject matter and the occasion, she would read her speech.

Dr. Shaw spoke in part as follows:

"There is no age in which the problems that confront a people seem so complex and difficult as those of their own age. This is certainly true of the times through which we are passing. Vast problems meet us on every hand, and all about us is a despairing world. Beyond the seas, thrones are tottering to their fall; kings are overthrown, nations blotted from the face of the earth ,dead and dying everywhere; homeless, haunted women with little children perishing of hunger as they sink exhausted by the wayside. In our own country, witness the lawless destruction of property, the strikes of discontented work folk; hear the cry of little children driven to the mines and factories, and sweated industries to add to the already bursting coffers of the powerful, and watch the army of ignorance and vice led to the polls as sheep to their own destruction; and even universities and churches, unmindful of their high mission, muzzled at the behest of a dominating, sordid financial power; the right too often on the scaffold, the wrong enthroned.

Reform's Longer View

"Is it any wonder that so many are filled with distrust of humanity and ask in the spirit of the fatalist: 'Is it worth while?' Why strive with puny, empty hands and high ideals against vast forces intrenched within the mighty citadels of power? We mght well despair if we viewed life for a day; it is only when we view it as a whole that the real reformer is able to keep step with unfaltering faith, following her vision to its goal. The reformer who believes that there is a power reaching through all the ages, and that this power is a constant presence working with unfailing directness toward a single goal, must believe that we shall ultimately know the meaning and purpose of life. It is that we may lay hold of this faith anew, that we may draw from its infinite supply the spirit we all need to keep us steadily on the march, as well as to take counsel one with the other, that we have gathered from all parts of our country in our annual convention."

Dr. Shaw then came more particularly to suffrage. She said:

"The political necessity which has supplanted the reform aspect, the reaper and the garnerer of the harvest who have replaced the ploughman and the cultivator, sower of seeds, each one is needed in the process of the cultivation and the development of an ideal as in the fruitage of the seed. Some one has recently expressed this change in something like these words: 'Those who answered the call of our movement in the beginning were reformers; those who respond today are politicians.' When this movement first began, its pioneers were reformers, people who saw visions and dreamed dreams of the time when all womankind should be free.

"These visions awoke in them a new desire until the reformer became possessed by it, and, following it in the spirit of Him of old who cried, 'I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision,' they, too, went forth to proclaim it to the world, knowing that misunderstanding, misrepresentation and persecution would combine to make the task difficult. It was not that they sought persecution, but that they loved justice and freedom more than escape from it, that they went forth the pioneers of the greatest political reform which history recounts. Year after year, without delay or waiting, the task has been carried forward, until the time has come when new occassions teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth, and the idealist and the reformer are supplanted in our movement by the practical politician.

"Our cause has passed beyond the stage of academic discussion, and has entered the realm of practical politics. To the idealist, the reformer, this fact comes as a revelation and a distinct shock, but she must recognize that it is true and yield, though she may not be able to adjust herself to the changed conditions. The time has come when our organized machinery must be political in its character, and work along political lines directed by political leaders. The shock which comes with this thought to many, compelling us to turn from it in fear, is not due so much to the fact itself as to our false theories of politics and political leadership.

"If we can but eliminate from our minds the contempt which most of us feel for the misuse and abuse of politics and political bossism and remember that our mission is to secure a better government than we now possess, that politics is the science by which governments are controlled, that the science of government is as holy as the science of religion, that political leadership in itself is as honorable as religious leadership, and that there is no more sacred or noble vocation than to be one with the Infinite in the government of the world, then we will cease to regret the change which has been wrought and made necessary by the toil and sacrifice of the pioneers. It is as if the pioneers who marked out the paths through the wilderness, who felled the trees, ploughed the soil, and sowed the seed, objected to the new tools and the new workmen who reap and distribute the harvest throughout the nations of the world to feed the needy millions who have so long waited its fruition. This does not mean that we must blindly accept all new theories and methods because they are new, or reject the old because they are old. In fact, most of the best of the new are but the revival of the old, which were launched before the world was ready to receive them."

Takes Up Marriage Laws

Dr. Shaw then rapidly reviewed the statistics of suffrage progress in the past twelve years in the United States and abroad. Although the record was familiar, it was striking testimony to the advance of the cause. She then took up the question of marriage laws, saying that it was the first duty of government to care for the sanctity of the home and family, but that the laws had been framed in the interest of men, leaving women under disabilities. She added:

"Every change which has been made to modify the laws and remove these disabilities has resulted from the aroused conscience of those who believe that marriage is a holy bond and the marriage ceremony so sacred that the one should not entail any loss of mutual human rights, nor the other contain vows which rid women of moral responsibility. The marriage vow which is the symbol of the spiritual bond is too sacred, too far-reaching in its significance, to be a meaningless formula assented to with mental reservations.

"That woman's vote would secure better legislation for the home and children against all the corrupting forces of vested interests and vice which prosper upon their degradation and the exploitation of children, is shown by the laws which have been secured by women in States where they already vote and which are advocated in those States where they do not vote. If anything more was needed to prove this fact, the character of the organized opposition, which succeeded in controlling the elections where the constitutional amendments recently failed of success, would forever convince reputable people of the unholy alliance against the influence of the home in government. If as a people we believe in the sanctity of marriage and the purity and purpose of the family and the home, and if these are to serve their high purpose and receive adequate representation in the Government, then women, the child-bearers and home-makers, must be given the power to protect the interests of their high vocation against all the forces which are today intrenched in and protected by the Government, which interests conflict with the purity, the honor, the prosperity, and the very existence of the most important institution of the world."

"Women State officials in Utah have been on the whole about 100 per cent. better all round than the men."—Governor Spry of Utah.

Photographs and Portraits
394 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
L. E. HARRIMAN, Prop. Tel. Back Bay 1703

Furs of character,—
individuality and reliability,
intelligently shown for your approval
Otto J. Pfeifer
356 Boylston Street

THE PLASTIC SHOE REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE, 1912
The most comfortable and best looking shoe made
Owned and sold exclusively by
THAYER McNEIL COMPANY ∴ Boston

PIERCE SHORTHAND and SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
FOR MATURE PUPILS
248 BOYLSTON STREET - - BOSTON

MISS MARGARET ARMSTRONG GOW
CONTRALTO SOLOIST and VOCAL TEACHER
"A" Monroe Hall Trinity Court
178 Dartmouth Street
Wednesdays and Saturdays
Telephone B. B. 4030

M. A. DEWELL CO.
Public Stenographers
15 Beacon St., Boston
Telephone Haymarket 2004
Court Reporting - Multigraphing - Mailing

HUDSON SEAL COATS
MAURICE E. SCHAFER
149 TREMONT STREET
Rooms 901-902 Tel. Oxford 4043-M

MISS MINNIE C. MacLEAN
Electric Needle Specialist
120 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Philips Building.
Room 821. Tel. Main 2069-W.

Merry Christmas
Happy New Year
Votes for Women
Three wishes from
HELEN HAMILTON MURPHY
Room 31, 501 Washington St.
Exclusive Common-sense Shoes for women in all sizes and widths up to 11EEE.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors
Mary Johnston — Ben B. Lindsey
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise — Caroline Bartlett Crane
Reginald Wright Kauffman — Josephine Peabody Marks
Zona Gale — Hilis Meredith
Florence Kelly — Mabel Craft Deering
Witter Bynner — Eliza Calvert Hall

Artists
Mayme B. Harwood — Blanche Ames — Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer — Assistant Editor
Howard L. Blackwell — Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

Publication Office, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone, Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION
Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Four Months on Trial, 25c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or Foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915

A JOYFUL CHRISTMAS

The National Suffrage Convention, held in Washington last week, was the most important and useful in the long history of the National Association.

It marked a new departure. In the past, the annual conventions have devoted much time to oratory and propaganda, as well as to business. This year, with the exception of Sunday afternoon, the meetings were given wholly to business, and the women buckled down to it with an earnestness and determination that promised well for the future.

The great outstanding event of the convention was Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's acceptance of the national presidency. There is general rejoicing over this, and the feeling is practically universal that it will be an immense advantage to the Association and to the cause. The constructive national policy outlined by Mrs. Catt for the coming year gave great satisfaction, and deepened the conviction that the hand of a sagacious and far-sighted pilot is on the helm.

The experiences of convention week were an object lesson showing that the suffragists in general are not office-seekers. After Dr. Anna H. Shaw had announced that she would not be a candidate for re-election, half a dozen able women were importuned one after another to stand for the presidency, but they refused. Mrs. Catt had been besought to take it again and again, but had always declared it was out of the question. At last one of the most astute among the workers said confidentially to the other delegates that Mrs. Catt had resisted "the individual appeal," but that it was possible she might not be able to resist "the collective appeal." A large number of the most influential workers went to her in a body, and set before her the great importance and the urgent need of her taking the position. They promised to hold up her hands in every way, and offered, if she would accept the presidency, to let her name her own board of officers.

Mrs. Catt was moved by the appeal, and by the obvious belief of everybody that she was the one person above all others who could best lead the Association to victory. She said, however, that she was responsible for a good deal of work as president of the International Alliance, and although this work was to some extent in abeyance because of the war, it might at any time become pressing if the war should suddenly come to an end. Moreover, she had just accepted the presidency of the consolidated suffrage organizations of New York State—which had allowed her to name her own board, as the National was now offering to do—and she was pledged to the New York work, and could not resign the charge of it, unless New York consented to release her.

The delegates to the National Convention then turned their batteries of persuasion upon the New York delegation; and, after an exciting caucus, the New York women finally voted to leave Mrs. Catt free to take the national presidency. They did this very unwillingly. It was a great sacrifice, and the convention passed a resolution warmly thanking them for their generosity. Dr. Katherine Bement Davis said that there were other women in New York who could direct the State campaign, especially as Mrs. Catt would still be there to advise them, but that there was no one else who was fully equal to the great responsibilities of directing the national work.

The convention showed its confidence in Mrs. Catt's administration, as well as its zeal for the cause, by raising $50,000 for the coming year's work. The Massachusetts delegates alone pledged more than $8000.

Mrs. Catt's election gives the suffragists a Merry Christmas, and goes a long way to ensure them a Happy New Year. A. S. B.

TRIBUTES TO DR. SHAW

Throughout the National Convention, Dr. Anna H. Shaw, the retiring President, was the object of many tokens of affection. Her annual address was one of heart-moving eloquence, and was received with enthusiasm. She was unanimously made Honorary President.

The most picturesque scene of the convention was the ovation to Dr. Shaw. To the strains of a military band playing Scotch airs in compliment to her Scotch ancestry, the delegates rose en masse. The State Presidents ranged themselves in procession, and marched to the platform to the tune of "Tipperary." An address of eulogy, warm from the heart, was made by Mrs. Harriet Burton Laidlaw, who hung around Dr. Shaw's neck a long garland of roses and greenery; and then the great audience showered her with flowers.

Dr. M. Carey Thomas also paid a high tribute to Dr. Shaw, and announced that $30,000 had been contributed to provide an annuity for her, and that with this, and an individual gift of $2,500 (to be paid in ten instalments, extending over ten years), she would have an annual income of $3,250, and would be able to give her whole time to the cause. "Every mill in this sum represents a heart that she has won or a head that she has converted to the cause," said Miss Thomas; and the audience cheered. Dr. Shaw was visibly touched, and there were tears in her voice as she responded. Besides the many gifts of flowers, she had been presented with a new watch, and she referred to it on several occasions, with evident pleasure.

At the luncheon of the National College League, there were more speeches in praise of Dr. Shaw, by Miss Thomas, Mrs. Laidlaw and others. If the warm affection and admiration of many enthusiastic hearts can give happiness, Dr. Shaw must be having a Merry Christmas today.

A. S. B.

"LIKE IN DIFFERENCE"

We resume this week our review of "The Case Against Woman Suffrage."

Mr. Conroy says: "The demand for votes for women rests largely upon the extraordinary assumption that what holds true between man and man must also hold true between man and woman." What holds true between man and man holds true between man and woman except where some good reason can be shown for making a difference. No good reason can be shown in the case of the suffrage.

Mr. Conroy says it would mean "a fair field and no favor," and that motherhood needs special privileges. It gets more special privileges where women vote than where they do not. Mr. Conroy assumes that if men and women stand on a like footing as to suffrage they must stand on a like footing in every other respect; which is absurd. The old man and the young man stand on a like footing as to suffrage, but not as to military service. So with the strong man and the infirm man. The doctor, the lawyer and the minister stand on the same footing as other men on election day, but they are all exempt from jury duty. Women in the suffrage States stand on the same footing as men on election day, but they are not allowed to work as long hours as men, or as long hours as women in most of the non-suffrage States. Indeed, thus far the only States having an eight-hour law for women are States where women vote.

Mr. Conroy says that men and women are different, which is true, and will always remain true, or the world would be sadly monotonous. But he goes directly contrary to experience and commonsense when he adds: "The whole tendency of civilization is toward further differentiation." Tennyson pointed out that

"Woman is not undeveloped man,
But diverse"—

a sentiment to which suffragists cheerfully subscribe. But Tennyson says also:

"Yet in the long years liker must they grow,
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
She mental breadth, nor lose in childward care."

As they advance and improve, both men and women necessarily get rid of some of their characteristic faults, and each acquires some of the virtues that have been looked upon as belonging chiefly to the other sex. To use a homely illustration, if the average man could be cured of swearing, and the average woman of screaming at a mouse, both would be improved, although they would in so far become more alike. A. S. B.

LINCOLN FOR SUFFRAGE

Mr. Conroy quotes Lincoln as saying, "All that I am or ever hope to be, I owe to my angel mother." Lincoln was the first prominent public man in America to come out for woman suffrage. He evidently did not believe that his mother would have been less of an angel if she had had a vote.

"NON PARTISAN POWER"

Mr. Conroy says: "The ballot would rob woman of her non-partisan power."

The non-partisan organizations of women which have done the most to bring about legislative improvements of late years, in many different lines, are the women's clubs. In the beginning almost all of them were much afraid of the suffrage question, and kept it strictly out of the clubs. But as they worked year by year for improved legislation, they became more and more convinced that the ballot would be a help to them in getting it. One State Federation of Clubs after another came out for suffrage, and in 1914 the General Federation endorsed it by an overwhelming majority. It has now been endorsed by the State Federations of 32 out of the 48 States—two-thirds of the whole number; and the list is constantly growing.

In the spring of 1914, the editor of The Woman's Journal addressed a circular letter of inquiry to the Presidents of the State Federations of Women's Clubs in all the suffrage States, asking whether women had lost their non-partisan influence or strengthened it, and whether they had found the ballot a help or a hindrance in securing good measures. Without a single exception, the answers declared that women's non-partisan power for good had been strengthened. All agreed in substance with Mrs. Henry D. Ross of Phoenix, president of the Arizona State Federation, who wrote: "We find that women of all parties want such things as pure food, improved sanitation, protection of children, etc., and their united influence for such measures is more powerful because it has the ballot behind it."

Mrs. J. S. McKee of Hoquiam, president of the Washington State Federation, wrote: "Women are not party bound. They are more apt to be patriotic than partisan. They are more apt to ask of a measure, 'Is it decent?' not 'Is it Democratic?' 'Is it right?' not 'Is it Republican?' We do not permit any partisan question to come into our club work, and certainly our State is abreast of any in securing social legislation.

"We have the eight-hour day for women, a living wage for women, mothers' pensions, a wife-desertion act, the Iowa abatement law, compulsory education, child labor forbidden, industrial insurance, initiative and referendum, honor camps and parole of prisoners, etc."

Mrs. McKee says also: "Equal suffrage has increased woman's influence without decreasing her dignity, or detracting from the respect which American men pay any good woman. Certainly no woman could have greater courtesy or consideration from men than the representative of the 7000 club women receives. I have never been led to feel that the 7000 votes detracted in the least from our influence."

Mrs. Benjamin E. Page of Highland Park, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Illinois State Federation, writes that women are proving themselves "a great power for non-partisanship in all the questions that affect the public welfare." She adds: "Legislators and men in general regard women's opinions with more respect. The politicians all over the State pay much more attention to what the women want. Any number of instances from the small towns and cities could be given."

Mrs. Sarah A. Evans of Portland, president of the Oregon State Federation, writes: "Women have not lost their non-partisan influence, but men are realizing that party counts for very little where pure food, improved sanitation, protection for children, etc., are involved. Our women have never divided on party lines when such matters are presented. * * The club women of Oregon find that in every measure they undertake, suffrage gives them an advantage they never had before."

Mrs. James W. Orr of San Francisco, president of the California State Federation, wrote: "Women have not lost their non-partisan influence. The club women of our State find suffrage an advantage, decidedly, in their efforts to secure good public measures. It is certainly a power to have the ballot. We get better legislation."

All the answers are in the same strain. For the full text of the letters, see The Woman's Journal of June 6, 1914.

Many women who have worked for improved legislation before and after getting the ballot testify from experience that they find it easier to get what they want since they and other women have a vote. Not one woman has yet testified from experience that she finds it harder. More significant still, every interest that does not want women to succeed in getting improved legislation is opposed to giving them a vote. A. S. B.

Go Down to Marblehead
and
ENJOY A GOOD SUNDAY DINNER at
THE LESLIE
JUST THE PLACE TO SPEND THE CHRISTMAS WEEK-END IN COMFORT AND QUIET
at this cosy little inn by the sea, open the year round; heated throughout; private baths; every modern appointment. Send for descriptive booklet. Telephone Marblehead 8000.

Good Food
Real Food
Pure Food

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

And the Taste Lingers

All because of the satisfying food value and crisp wheat flavor, resulting from the use of Educator Whole Wheat Flour, baked by the process which has made Educators famous. Mothers, feed your children with crackers that are real food.

Buy the Wafer kind in tins, 10c. packages or by the pound.

Quimby's Candy Shop
For Xmas Candies

81 PORTLAND STREET

We have a large line of Xmas candies, and one thing should be known—that we use nothing but pure fruit flavors and U. S. Certified colors, and nothing is contained in our confections that could possibly be injurious to anyone.

Hard Candies, fancy variety, a grade that is usually sold from 40c to 60c a lb., for..... 29c

Small Hard Candies for filling baskets, cornucopias, etc., regular 25c grade, for 19c

Ribbon Candy, Cut Rock and all of the Xmas varieties at prices that are right for the quality.

Fancy Baskets from, each $1.25 to $7 This will include Music Baskets.

Fancy ½-lb. Boxes from 20c to 50c

Fancy 1-lb. Boxes from 29c to $1.00

High priced boxes can be ordered packed, as our salesroom is in the factory. Boxes can be obtained anywhere from 15c to $1.00 each not packed.

5-lb. boxes, original package, for buyers who are not particular in regard to the package, but want quality, from $1.00 to $3.00 per box. We will also pack in Holly boxes if orders are given in advance.

Our regular line of chocolates in bulk from 25c to 60c a lb.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL XMAS.

Tel. B. B. 3535-R
ANNA WALKER WAKEFIELD
420 BOYLSTON STREET
Room 626
HAIR DRESSING
Scientific Treatment of Face and Scalp

SENIOR GIRL GETS UNUSUAL HONOR

Miss Hammer of University of Kansas First Editor-in-Chief of College Daily

Miss Zetha Hammer of Salt Lake City, Utah, a senior in the College of Liberal Arts of the University of Kansas, has been elected editor-in-chief of the Daily Kansan, the college publication.

Miss Hammer is the first woman editor of the Kansan and possibly the first woman editor of any college daily newspaper. Last summer Miss Hammer was in charge of the publicity at the Utah building at the San Francisco exposition.

"'Education, sanitation, public transportation, are all questions which know no sex line. Those women who wish to vote should be allowed to at once; those who do not wish to should be educated up to the point of desiring to take their share of this, as of other, portions of the common lot."—Henry R. Seager, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND AND OTHER STATES

MASSACHUSETTS

At the school election in Gloucester, on Dec. 7, Miss Mary Brooks, the candidate for re-election, received the highest number of votes, 1,779 being cast for her.

There were three places to be filled. Miss Brooks was the only woman candidate, but seven men ran against her. She received 57 more votes than any of the seven men. Miss Brooks was driven from the ranks of the antis by Col. Irish of California, and was made a suffragist by Rose Livingstone.

The number of women registered for this election was 427, and it is estimated that 326 voted.

"The suffragists should receive some consolation in the fact that it was a woman who received the largest vote in the recent contest for school committee," says the Gloucester Times. "While all the men do not favor the suffrage cause, it is evident from the vote that a large majority believes in having women represented in politics, at least where the welfare of the children is concerned."

At the annual Boston city council and school committee election, Dec. 14, nearly 5,000 more votes were cast on the school election than on the license question. The three candidates for school committee received in all 82,579 votes. Miss Frances G. Curtis was elected. The total number of votes for and against license was 77,992. Reports indicate that the women voters were generally well represented at the polls. The analysis of the figures of the election are not yet available.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Board of Education of Franklin last week posted check lists for the school meeting to be held Dec. 30. The lists were novel in that there was included the first printed list of women voters ever posted in that city. The Board of Education as a board of supervisors arranged to have women, entitled to vote in school meetings, present themselves and register. Three meetings were held and 134 women registered.

RHODE ISLAND

Mrs. George W. Parks, wife of the recent candidate for mayor, was the hostess at this week's suffrage tea. Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates gave an informal talk. She described the ancient laws by which women in Rhode Island were once governed, contrasting most favorably the improved condition of things and attributing the changes to those who ever fought for "woman's rights."

The Pawtucket Catholic Men's Club conducted a debate on woman suffrage before a large Catholic audience last week. The decision was favorable to woman suffrage.

The Vermont State Grange, with 600 members present, at its annual session in Burlington during the past week adopted a resolution in favor of equal suffrage. The report of the secretary showed a membership of 5,923.

DELAWARE

The Delaware State Grange, at its annual meeting, passed the following resolution: "Resolved: That the Delaware State Grange hereby reaffirms its action repeatedly taken in favor of equal suffrage. There is no ethical or practical reason why women should not exercise the rights of citizenship. Women are responsible human beings, and a government of the people and for the people is impossible while women do not vote."

WISCONSIN

Nearly one thousand women (976) voted at the recent special school bonds election in Waukesha. "There are probably less than 2,000 women in the city entitled to vote," says Mrs. Theodora Youmans, president of the State Suffrage Association. "When practically half of them vote, it is a pointed suggestion of what they would do if they became interested in all public affairs as they are in school affairs. We warrant that Waukesha women who voted and who stirred up other women to vote found it an extremely interesting experience. And in one fortnight of active interest and effort they learned more about public business and the way it is conducted than they have ever known before."

An enthusiastic suffrage meeting held in Delavan and addressed by Miss Harriet Bain of Kenosha resulted in the formation of a Walworth County Suffrage League, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Dora Loomer, Delavan; vice-president, Miss Edna Derthick, Elkhorn; secretary, Mrs. Charles Sage, Delavan; treasurer, Mrs. Bernard L. Jones, Delavan.

INDIANA

The women of Atwood, a town of 400 inhabitants, twelve miles west of Warsaw, are showing what women can do. The men of the village have tried in vain for years to raise money to pave the principal streets. The women have now taken up the matter, and recently gave a dinner and supper in the Red Men's Hall. This is only the first of a series of affairs to raise money for the improvement. Mrs. C. A. Rovenstine is chairman of the committee heading the project.

Mrs. A. O. Boudy of Valparaiso is the new chairman of Porter county, succeeding Mrs. G. R. Douglas.

Mrs. Alice E. Clark, a pioneer suffrage worker of Indiana, died this week at her home in Vincennes. Mrs. Clark was an aunt of Miss Harriet Noble.

The large Indiana banner carried by Mrs. Ovid Butler Jameson in the Washington parade two years ago was sent to Washington, D. C., for decoration in the convention hall during the national suffrage convention.

In a plea to press chairmen throughout the State to obtain subscriptions to the Woman's Journal, the Woman's Franchise League says: "There is no better service for a Christmas dollar than to carry a suffrage message each week to some friend. A Journal subscription will do that."

YOUR INSPECTION INVITED

An unlimited variety of new styles, latest models, for both dress and street wear, at a popular price $3.50

Also satin evening slippers in 40 shades at $3. When unable to match we dye to order in 24 hours.

A full line of Phoenix Guaranteed Silk Hosiery. Colors to match most every slipper.

CARMAN'S SPECIALTY SHOE SHOP
162 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Adjoining Keith's Theatre

TELLS INEQUALITY OF CHILE WOMEN

Senator Claro Urges Bill to Better Legal Status of His Countrywomen

In view of a motion now pending in the Senate of Chile for reform of the laws relating to the legal powers of married women, Senator Don Luis Claro, who introduced the motion, recently gave a lecture on the condition of women under the present civil code of Chile.

The equality of the sexes, which the Chilean law proclaims, exists only in a general sense, he said in the course of the lecture. Woman when she marries becomes incompetent, according to the law, and is entirely subjected to her husband; and if she becomes a widow, the law does not grant her the right of parental authority over her children. The father has full parental authority over all minor children of the family, enjoys—with certain exceptions—the usufruct of their property, administers their property and is their legal representative.

The husband also has full authority over the affairs of his wife. He must protect her, but she must obey him. The law places her in a position of complete dependence. Her husband is the manager of her property, and he may use the income for himself and for the family, practically as he sees fit. He may do the same with any salary she may earn, and with the children's wages, if they work.

Senator Claro explained this condition of inequality between men and women as a consequence of ideas which may have had their proper period in the past, but which have no justification at all in modern society.

"We are seeing every day," he said, "the effects of such unjust arrangements in our society, and the time has come to make a change."

The Rev. Albertie S. Phillips, of East Montpelier, accepted a call to the pastorate of the Universalist Church at Huntingville, P. Q. Miss Phillips, says the Manchester, N. H., Union, will be the only Universalist woman preacher in the Dominion of Canada.

Former President William H. Taft addressed the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association Dec. 11 on peace and a world court at which all questions of international interest shall be disposed of.

MILLINERY
Best place in Boston to have your Old Hats Made New at little cost.
149 TREMONT STREET
Room 919 Lawrence Bldg

Miss A. T. ANDERSON
GOWNS and WAISTS for ALL OCCASIONS, Made to Order
ALSO REMODELING
Tel. Oxford 2778 2 PARK SQUARE

Miss B. L. Coburn Mrs. Eyton
Scientific care of the Hands, Face, Scalp and Hair
Chiropody
120 Boylston Street, Room 421
Telephone Oxford 3427-B.

Telephone, Oxford 4776-W
CHARLES T. SAUL
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
Examinations from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Room 1113 LAWRENCE BLDG. 149 Tremont St., BOSTON

BOARD AND ROOMS
Nice Pleasant Rooms
Excellent Home Table
64 Kirkland Street, Cambridge
Telephone 2987-R

Telephone Oxford 4467-L
Mrs. ANNA D. CABLE
Scientific Facial Massage and Scalp Treatment Manicuring and Chiropody
2 PARK SQUARE

GRAHAM'S
COLONIAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
120 BOYLSTON ST.
DOMESTIC HELP FURNISHED
MALE and FEMALE—All Nationalities
References Investigated
Tel. Oxford 3230

The Acorn
144 Tremont St.,
Near Temple Place
LUNCHEON : : 11 to 2.

PILGRIM LUNCH
and Home Food Shop
161A Tremont St. 32 West St., Boston
and
THE BERKELEY LUNCH
at 611 Berkeley Building, Berkeley and Boylston St.
LUNCHEON, ELEVEN TO THREE

WESTON'S CALIFORNIA CAFETERIA
3A BROMFIELD STREET
Boston's leading restaurant for ladies. The best of foods at the lowest prices. Why not try it once—you will be pleased.

COMBINATION LUNCHES 25 to 35c
Home Cooking.
The Summit Luncheon
(Hours 11 to 3)
Up One Flight, Take Elevator.
Telephone 22635 Oxford.
15 TEMPLE PLACE

"GRIDLEY QUALITY" stands for
"BEST QUALITY" in Restaurant and Bakery Goods
VISIT HEADQUARTERS AT
43 to 49 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON
AND BE CONVINCED

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CONVENTION

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Women already have the ballot in twelve States of the Union and in one Territory, and in seven foreign countries, and the trend of civilization the world over is toward enlarged rights for women, therefore be it

Resolved, That the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in convention assembled, calls upon Congress to submit to the States a constitutional amendment providing for nation-wide suffrage for women.

That we rejoice in the recent granting of full suffrage to women in Denmark and Iceland, municipal suffrage in South Africa and Saskatchewan, and an enlarged local suffrage in various cities, ranging from St. John, N. B., to Fellsmere, Florida; also in the majority votes given in favor of constitutional amendments for woman suffrage by both houses of the Legislature in Iowa, South Dakota, West Virginia, Tennessee, Maine and Arkansas; also in the huge minority votes cast for equal suffrage in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts, in each of which suffrage got a bigger vote than the Republican party got at the last presidential election.

That we express our heartfelt sympathy with the women of all the countries now suffering by the war, and our earnest wish for the speedy establishment of peace with justice. Since women must bear their full share of all the burdens and sufferings of war, they ought, in fairness, to have a share in choosing those in high places who settle the question of war or peace.

That the heroic work done for the sick and wounded by the women of every land shows them to be worthy of the ballot, their right to which Florence Nightingale declared to be an axiom, and their plea for which has been endorsed almost unanimously by the International Council of Nurses, representing nine nations.

That the National American Woman Suffrage Association reaffirms that its policy is non-sectarian and non-partisan, opposing no political party as such, and opposing no candidate because of his party affiliations, but judging every candidate by his own attitude and record.

That we believe the home is the foundation of the State; we believe in the sanctity of the marriage relation; and, furthermore, we believe that woman's ballot will strengthen the power of the home, and sustain the dignity and sacredness of marriage; and we denounce as a gross slander the charges made by opponents of equal suffrage that its advocates as a class entertain opinions to the contrary.

That the thanks and appreciation of the Association are tendered to its retiring president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, for her long and arduous service to this cause, her many labors and hardships, and her innumerable powerful and eloquent addresses, which have won adherents to woman suffrage not only throughout the United States but also in foreign lands.

That we highly appreciate President Wilson's action in coming out in favor of the principle of equal suffrage, and in stating firmly and clearly his belief in the good results to be expected from it.

A resolution of thanks was also passed to the many friends who had helped with the local arrangements and aided in making the convention so great a success.

VASSAR COLLEGE HAS COMPETITION

The Vassar College Suffrage Club is conducting competition, the general subject of which is equal suffrage. A prize of $5 will be awarded to the poster which combines the most effective treatment of this subject with the greatest artistic merit.

After the Christmas vacation The Woman's Journal and The Suffragist will be placed in the college library as a gift of the Suffrage Club. A circulating library of books dealing with the subject of woman suffrage is soon to be started by the Suffrage Club.

DOLLARS VS. LIFE, SAYS PROFESSOR

Iowa University Authority Asks Women's Vote As Release from Slough of Despond

In an address on "The Worth of the Child" delivered before the Des Moines City Federation of Women's Clubs, Prof. Edwin Diller Starbuck of the University of Iowa said:

"The men of the State spend thousands of dollars each year for improved cattle barns and hog barns; and for grandstands they have spent other thousands; but they have never appropriated so much as that for child welfare work ,though women of the State have pleaded for it."

He added, "The only chance of getting out of the Slough of Despond is to let the women of the State have the ballot."

The poll of members of Congress on the nation-wide suffrage amendment, which was published by the Chicago Herald and reprinted at its face value in the Woman's Journal, has been found incomplete and inaccurate, and suffragists are advised not to make any further use of it.

The Michigan State Grange recently adopted a resolution favoring the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment.

IOWA CAMPAIGNERS PUSH WORK IN ALL DIRECTIONS

Men's League Pledges Money—Suffrage Prize Contents Opened, and Campaigners' Aim Is Suffrage Talks and Posters in Every Town

The Des Moines Men's League for Equal Suffrage held a rousing "get together" meeting recently. Enthusiasm was at high tide throughout the meeting and an effective plan of campaign may be expected from this body of men. One thing which they propose to do is to raise $3,000 to finance the Polk county campaign.

Polk county suffragists have opened their headquarters, and the work of covering the county has been started in earnest. The Business Women's League of Des Moines has the campaign in Polk county under their direction, Miss Florence Harsh being the county chairman. Much work has been done this month at stock sales and other gatherings in the rural communities. Activities are reaching into every corner of the county.

The county chairmen in a number of the counties have devised clever ways to aid in taking the poll of the State. In one county the chairman has under advisement a plan which will enlist the co-operation of every teacher in the county. The teacher will take the poll of the parents of the children in her school, and in this way the task will be very light for each one, and yet when the totals are taken the result will be large.

The Corydon Suffrage Club has offered prizes for the best essays on the subject, "Why Mother Should Vote." All rural pupils under fifteen years of age are eligible to compete. The prizes will be articles worth $10, $5 and $2.50. All the essays are to be sent to County Superintendent Jennie L. Clark. The suffrage club of Corydon also tendered a banquet recently to 150 teachers who were in attendance at the Institute. A program of toasts followed the banquet, and suffrage enthusiasm was the order of the evening. Mrs. Hiram K. Evans of Corydon is the chairman of this county.

The Equal Suffrage League of Cedar Rapids has voted prizes amounting to $16 to high school and grade pupils for the best essays describing the beneficial results of universal suffrage. The league also voted to hold a contest in which the students of the music department of Coe College will be asked to participate. The contest awards will go to the students writing the best suffrage songs. The league has a membership of 157 and is working hard to raise the number. Hon. H. C. Ring, a strong advocate of equal suffrage, gave the address at the meeting of the Cedar Rapids League. He urged the women to see to it that the men favorable to the movement were at the polls on the day of the primary.

The business of selling lead pencils on the street occupied the attention of the suffragists of Cherokee one Saturday recently. Mayor W. D. McNeal and the Rev. Mr. Mack, both of Cherokee, gave the addresses at a suffrage gathering there on Dec. 15. Cherokee county was but recently organized, with Mrs. W. H. Sanford as chairman of the executive committee. A good start has been made in the suffrage work and more is promised for the after holiday weeks.

Mrs. James A. Devitt, chairman of Mahaska county, reports that the leader at Spring Creek has evolved a unique idea for raising funds. She, with her co-workers, has decided to procure a team of horses and a wagon which they will decorate with yellow streamers and banners bearing the slogan, "Iowa Corn For Iowa Women." The young women will act as their own teamsters, and visiting the neighboring farms, will ask the farmers to help fill the wagon. It will be a simple matter then, when the wagon is filled, to drive it to the nearest market and convert the yellow corn into yellower metal. Mahaska county has not only paid fifty dollars toward the State work and pledged fifty more, but has agreed to finance her own campaign. The money thus far has been raised by subscription, but there is a clever little suffrage farce now in process of preparation with which to initiate the work of the new year.

In speaking of the work to be done Mrs. Devitt says, "Before next June there must be a suffrage talk and a suffrage poster in every township and hamlet in Mahaska county. Our hope is that there may be a talk in every schoolhouse, and, thanks to the co-operation of the teachers, the ministers and the Grange, this hope promises to be a reality."

SOUTHERN WOMEN HOLD BIG CONFERENCE IN RICHMOND

Convention Endorses State and Federal Bills, Urges Suffrage Plank for Democratic Platform and Closes With Election of Officers

The second annual convention of the Southern States Woman's Suffrage Conference was held at Richmond, Va., Dec. 11 to 13. Delegates from most of the States affiliated with the Southern Conference were present and all the sessions of the conference were well attended.

Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans presided at the meetings, and the business sessions of the conference resulted in increased interest in the work of the organization, whose object is to promote suffrage sentiment in the South with a view to influencing the legislators of the various Southern States and inducing them to grant suffrage by State action. Speeches were made by Miss Kate Gordon opposing the efforts to get a suffrage amendment to the federal constitution, and in favor of States rights and the State methods. Addresses advocating a different policy were made by Mrs. Harriot S. Blatch, Mrs. John H. Lewis, Miss Mary Johnston and others. The conference decided in the end to push both State and federal methods, and particularly to work for a suffrage plank in the Democratic platform. It was also decided to bend every effort toward getting Congress to give women the right to vote for United States senators and congressmen by congressional legislation. It was pointed out that Congress can give women this right in all the States without amending the Federal Constitution and without submitting its action to the States. This was made clear by Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky. Mrs. Ida Husted Harper gave a strong speech on straight suffrage propaganda. Miss Jean Gordon told of her work for the enactment and enforcement of child labor laws, as well as her persistent crusade against many of the vice conditions existing in Louisiana.

Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer explained that the work of the conference was being actively carried on through its press service bureau, which supplies nearly a thousand papers throughout the country with pertinent suffrage material, and also through the Southern Citizen, a monthly magazine published by the conference in the interests of suffrage as indorsed by the organization.

A valuable feature of one of the business sessions was a report on the status of suffrage in the following Southern States: Tennessee, represented by Mrs. James McCormack of Memphis; Virginia, represented by Mrs B. B. Valentine; Arkansas, represented by Mrs. O F. Ellington; Louisiana, represented by Miss Jean Gordon; Oklahoma, represented by Mrs. Jence Feuquay; Florida, represented by Miss Mary Safford; Mississippi, by Miss Pauline Orr; Texas, by Mrs. Minnie Cunningham; Baltimore, by Mrs. C. E. Ellicott, and Atlanta, by the delegate appointed by Mrs Emily McDougald.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Miss Kate Gordon, Louisiana; honorary vice-president, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York; vice-president-at-large, Miss Laura Clay, Kentucky; recording secretary, Mrs. O. F. Ellington, Arkansas; corresponding secretary, Miss Louise Collens, Louisiana; treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Bartlett, Louisiana; auditors, Mrs. James McCormack, Tenn., Mrs. W. M. Stoner, Washington, D. C. State vice-presidents elected were: Virginia, Mrs. W. W. Foster; Arkansas, Mrs. T. T. Cotnam; Washinton, D. C., Mrs G. A. Arms; Florida, Miss C. M. Robinson; Georgia, Mrs. Emily MacDougald; Kentucky, Mrs. A. M. Harrison; Louisiana, Mrs. John B. Parker; Maryland, Mrs. Ellicott; Mississippi, Miss Pauline Orr; Oklahoma, Mrs. J. C. Feuquay; South Carolina, Mrs. John Gary Evans; Tennessee, Miss Catharine Wester; Texas, Miss Elinor Brackenridge.

WOMEN TO RESIST UNFAIR MEASURE

The congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association last week announced through its vice-chairman, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, that strenuous resistance will be made to the passage by Congress of any resolution for an amendment to the constitution enfranchising citizens of the District of Columbia unless that measure be broadened to include the women. The resolution for District enfranchisement and representation in Congress has been introduced in Congress, it is reported.

In her statement Mrs. Funk says: "This proposed amendment to the constitution creates of the District of Columbia not a State, but a political division analogous to a State, and Congress may with a free hand, without revocation of any former action, declare women citizens equal in the eyes of the government with man citizens. Such an amendment could be passed through Congress at the present session and within the next three years the necessary number of State Legislatures can easily ratify."

"STAR" CONDEMNS COURT'S DECISION

Urges Suffragists to Convince Congress Wife Is Not Property of Husband

In commenting on the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that Mrs. Gordon Mackenzie, a native of California, lost her citizenship when she married a British subject living in California, the San Francisco Star suggests that criticism of this decision should be directed at the Congress that enacted the Federal Expatriation law of 1907, and that suffragists should try to have Congress amend the law in so far as it applies to native-born women married to alien residents of the United States.

"The decision of the Supreme Court affects a good many native-born women of this State who are married to aliens," says the Star. "Since the decision Mrs. Mackenzie's husband has determined to become a citizen. Then Mrs. Mackenzie will automatically become a citizen for the second time—not because she is native born, not because she is a responsible person, but because she is the wife of a naturalized alien.

"There are times when the English language—with all of its 400,000 words—is utterly inadequate to express what one wishes to say. This is one of the times. Perhaps the fact that a woman is not the personal property or chattel of her husband will finally filter into the Congressional mind."

CHILD-LABOR DAY COMES JAN. 23

National Day Chosen for Churches All Over Country to Help Working Children

Child-Labor Day will be observed on January 23 by churches and Sunday schools throughout the country, according to the National Child-Labor Committee. Saturday, January 22, has been set aside for the observance of the day in synagogues, and in secular schools and clubs it will be celebrated on Monday, January 24. The proper observance of this day may save 150,000 children from wrong conditions of labor, says the bulletin of the committee.

The Keating-Owen Federal Child-Labor bill, now before Congress, is likely to pass if enough people in this country recognize Child-Labor Day by writing their senators and representatives at that time urging them to vote for the bill.

The campaign for the Keating-Owen Federal child labor bill was launched at the first day's session of Congress, when Senator Owen and Congressman Keating offered the bill in their respective branches.

It prohibits the shipment in interstate commerce of any article which is the product of any mine or quarry in which children under sixteen are employed, or the product of any mill, factory, workshop, cannery or manufacturing establishment in which children under fourteen are employed, or in which children under sixteen are employed more than eight hours a day or more than six days a week or at night.

EQUAL WORK BUT UNEQUAL WAGES

New York Commissioner Urges Women Teachers Need Lower Salary Than Do Men

President Thomas W. Churchill of the New York City Board of Education and Commissioner John Martin, a member of the board, testified last week before the Brown Legislative Committee which is investigating New York City's finances. They were questioned at length regarding the effects of the Teachers' Equal Salary act of 1911, which, according to Mayor Mitchel, has added $5,000,000 to next year's budget.

Commissioner Martin urged that women teachers should receive less than men because the market value of woman's work was lower than that of man.

"Is it your opinion that the salaries of teachers are excessive?" asked Senator Brown.

"Not for all," Commissioner Martin replied. "For some groups of teachers, yes. The city superintendent told me this morning that women teachers in the high schools were getting more pay than they should get and more than they could get in any other position in the world."

Mr. Martin said the high school salaries for women teachers varied from $900 for beginners to $2,650. That maximum figure was fixed to attract men of college training to our high school teaching staff, said the commissioner. "Before that amount was fixed $1,900 was the maximum."

"Do you think $2,650 is too high pay for a teacher with college training after thirteen years of service?" asked Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith, who is a member of the committee.

"Not for a man," was the reply. "For a woman it would be too much. The salaries should be determined on a market-value basis. Another thing that should have weight is custom. With us men must be paid on a basis to enable them to support families—a burden that woman need not assume."

The board of directors of the Congressional Union for the coming year comprises: Miss Alice Paul, Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. John Winters Brenton, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Miss Elsie Hill, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis and Miss Anne Martin.

Mrs. Zelia Nuttall of Los Angeles is thought to be the only woman in the world at the head of the active work of an archaeological research fund. She is field director of the Crocker-Reid fund of the University of California for continuous archaeological research in Mexico.

A million Serbian girls and women, abandoned by their men folk who are at the front, are facing intense suffering and possible death through lack of food and clothing, or a worse fate at the hands of roving bands of guerillas. The Serbian government ordered all men and boys to leave the villages and join the Serbian army in the retreat through the Albanian Mountains. The women and girls, however, were ordered to remain and care for the villages.

NOTES AND NEWS

Mrs. Olive Butler of Denver, who took a prominent part in the campaign for equal suffrage in Colorado and was one of the first women ever elected to the Colorado Legislature, died Nov. 29 at the age of 74 years.

Watchwomen have been appointed in Berlin in place of the regular night watchmen who are serving at the front. The duty of these officials is to patrol the quieter streets of the city at night to keep the peace. The women are given a uniform, equipped with a club, in place of the sword and revolver which the men carry, and are accompanied by trained police dogs.

Mrs. Georgia Bullock, woman lawyer and club leader, has started a movement in Los Angeles, Cal., for the organization of a eugenic board composed of medical experts to pass on cases of defective babies. She will endeavor to pass a bill through the next Legislature authorizing the formation of a eugenic board.

One Sunday morning a father suggested to his daughter that she ought to go to church in the evening, the subject of the discourse being "An Hour with Favorite Hymns," and he expected it would be very interesting.

"Father," said the daughter, with a smile, "I should like to go very much, but I have made an engagement with my favorite him tonight."—Stray Stories.

COMMITTEE GIVES THREE HEARINGS

The hearing before the U. S. Judiciary Committee was conducted by Dr. Shaw, for the National Association, and its speakers were Mrs. Catt, Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, Mrs. George Bass and Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs.

The hearing for the Congressional Union was conducted by Miss Alice Paul, and the speakers were Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hillis, Miss Anne Martin, Miss Helen Todd, Miss Frances Joliffe, and Mrs. Sara Bard Field.

A hearing for the anti-suffragists followed, conducted by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and addressed by Miss Emily P. Bissell, Mrs. Oliphant, a Mrs. Wells of Texas, Miss Lucy Price and Mrs. A. J. George.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Eve. By Katherine Howard. Sherman, French & Co., Boston. 1913. $1.00.

Votes for Men (anti-suffrage). Duffield & Co., N. Y. 1913.

The Law of Biogenis. By J. Howard Moore. The Story of Wendell Phillips. By Charles Edward Russell. Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, 1914.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Reports and Year Books.

Psychigenetiss of Androcratic Evolution. By Theodore Schroeder.

Regulation of Prostitution in Europe. By Abraham Flexner. American Social Hygiene Assn., N. Y. C.

How We Won the Vote in California. By Selina Solomons.

Women of the Future. By Meta L. Stern.

Songs: Fiat Justitia, sung at First Universal Races Congress. Slumber Song and The Quiet Hour. Dedicated to Mrs. Mary B. Field.

WORK IN THE STATES

MICHIGAN

Plans are being made for a big celebration on Susan B. Anthony Day, February 15. On this occasion speakers will go from one county to the other making addresses, and the work of organization will be carried on. New organizations will be effected in the districts where there are now none, and throughout the State organization work will be done, looking toward the proposed campaign in 1918. Good work is being done through the districts. Under the direction of the district chairmen the county presidents are perfecting the work in their territory, with the end in view of presenting a solid organization in every section of the State before the campaign work is inaugurated.

GEORGIA

The three suffrage organizations of Atlanta united recently in a large suffrage meeting, to which the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference contributed Miss Jean Gordon, Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer and Mrs. John B. Parker of New Orleans as speakers. Mrs Emily McDougald, Mrs. Francis Whiteside and Mrs. M. L. McLendon, presidents of the three suffrage organizations, occupied the rostrum with the speakers, as did Mr Leonard J. Grossman, president of the Men's League for Equal Suffrage. In the audience were Mrs. Amelia B. Woodall, president of the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. P. F. McCarthy, Mrs. Eugene Mitchell and Miss Ruth Bucholtz, each with a delegation from the suffrage associations which they head.

In the administration of a State, neither a woman as a woman nor a man as a man has any special functions, but the gifts are equally diffused in both sexes.—Plato.

A NEWSPAPER OF CHARACTER
SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN
MASSACHUSETTS
Able, Independent, Readable
(Established in 1824 by Samuel Bowles)
Daily (Morning), $8 Sunday, $2
Weekly, $1 a Year
WITH WAR RAGING AND A PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN APPROACHING
Read a Fearless, Clear-Thinking Newspaper
Edited by Trained Students of the World's Affairs
"In many respects The Springfield Republican stands as the highest achievement of American journalism."—From the New Republic.
The Republican's editorials constitute one of its distinguishing and most valued features. Literature, art, science, education, religion, philanthropy — all receive generous treatment in its columns; likewise agriculture and industry. Special attention is given to the various healthful outdoor sports.
The Weekly Republican, containing an expert condensation of the news, together with the week's collected and selected editorials and many features and departments, offers for $1 a more comprehensive and intelligent survey of what is going on in the world than any other weekly magazine. It goes into every state in the Union.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY (Morning), $8 a year, $2 a quarter, 70 cents a month, 16 cents a week, 3 cents a copy.
DAILY and SUNDAY, $10 a year, $2.50 a quarter, 85 cents a month, 20 cents a week.
SUNDAY, $2 a year, 50 cents a quarter, 5 cents a copy.
WEEKLY (Thursday), $1 a year, 25 cents a quarter, 10 cents a month, 3 cents a copy.
Specimen copies sent free on application. The Weekly Republican will be sent free for three weeks to anyone who wishes to try it.
All subscriptions are payable in advance.
Address
THE REPUBLICAN, Springfield, Mass.

Beautify Furniture
PROTECT FLOORS and Floor Coverings from injury by using
Glass Onward Sliding Furniture Shoe
In place of Casters
If your dealer will not supply you write us.
ONWARD MFG. CO.
Menasha, Wis. Berlin, Ont.

To Authors and Publishers:
We are printers of many well known publications, among them *"The Woman's Journal."* If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.
E. L. GRIGGS COMPANY.
122 Pearl St., Boston.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The women of Lexington County, S. C., have done remarkable work in pushing forward a system of schools into even the most remote districts. In nearly every district in the county the schools will run longer this winter than ever before.

The Charleston News and Courier, in commenting on this, says:

"Experience has proven that they—the women—are most potent factors in the great progressive wave that is sweeping the county in the interest of education, like a cyclone."

The regular monthly meeting of the Equal Suffrage League was held in the Charleston Museum Dec. 9. Important business and plans for the future were discussed. Among those who are expected to address the league in the future are the Rev. K. G. Finlay of Columbia and Senator Helen Ring Robinson, from Colorado.

ALABAMA

The Alabama Suffrage Bulletin is the name of the new and live 4-page bulletin which the State Association is publishing. It is edited by Miss Amelia Worthington.

Early in January the publishing of a suffrage edition of The Gadsden Evening Journal will be begun. It will be edited by Mrs. W. S. Dill.

The president of the Demopolis Suffrage Association, Mrs. Louise Tueker, has recently been elected to the school board. The association has 75 members, 60 of them men.

Miss Margaret Foley
For speaking engagements before men's and women's organizations, Miss Margaret Foley may be reached by addressing her in care of
The Woman's Journal
585 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Suffrage Exchange

I AM AN EDUCATED MAN and know suffrage. Am a good writer. My employer will remove me if I write for suffrage, so I want to change occupation. Will some suffragist buy, improve and stock a small farm and sell to me at liberal advance and 8 per cent. interest, nothing down and seven years' time? Then I can and will work, write and speak for suffrage. Will give a good business trade. Address "U," care Woman's Journal. (52)

HILLCREST ORCHARD, a private home for invalids or convalescents (not a sanatorium) but a quiet refined home in the Orchard Country of California where guests can receive care and conscientious medical service. For terms address, Doctor Annie Anderson, Los Gatos, California. (eow2)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

HELP US to dispose of our 1000 Suffrage Cook Books. $1.00 per copy. $1.10 prepaid, mailed to any point. Every recipe guaranteed. Equal Franchise Federation, 3046 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa (tf)

THE MAN AND THE WOMAN—A delightful book suffragists should read. Order your copy now. Postpaid $1.00. Address, L. A. Stewart, Jenifer, Ala. [Mr. Stewart is member Alabama Legislature and friend of equal suffrage.—Editor.] T2

SITUATIONS.

NOTICE! NOTICE!—15,000 men and women will get U. S. Government Jobs this year. $75.00 month. Vacations. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H194, Rochester, N. Y.

CHICAGO TO HAVE "DRY" NEW YEAR'S

First Mayor Elected Since Women Voted Decrees Old Law Will Be Enforced

Mayor Thompson of Chicago has declared that the prohibition law will be enforced on New Year's Eve. That means that at 1 A. M. every saloon and dramshop will be closed and locked and every dispensary will cease selling. "For years Chicago has gone mad in a drunken revelry on New Year's Eve," says the Northwestern Christian Advocate. "Past mayors have ignored Christian forces. To his last day ex-Mayor Harrison will remember the day he refused to come out and face the ministers of Chicago who marched to his office to present their respectful protest. . . . Mayor Thompson decrees differently. The law will be obeyed. . . . To the mayor a deep sense of gratitude should be entertained. He could have shunned a strict stand; he could have shifted authority and disclaimed power. But instead, he looks the city in the face and says, 'The law will be enforced.'"

Mayor Thompson is the first mayor elected in Chicago since the women were given municipal and presidential suffrage.

QUEEN MARY ACTS AS NATION'S HEAD

(Continued from page 407.)

position is supreme, but her official authority is nil.

At other times the idea of the Queen acting as the sovereign's deputy would give rise to long discussion on the constitutional problems involved.

Now the Queen gives audiences to the Cabinet on behalf of the King, and receives the dispatches from the various government departments, making comments on these which have been clear, vigorous and uncompromisingly candid, and which show how closely the Queen has followed the course of military, naval and diplomatic affairs. She has paid particular attention to wasteful methods prevailing at the War Office. Her comments on these methods led to the resignation of one important official at the War Office, who was appointed for the very purpose of checking extravagance, but who had failed to do so.

Her majesty has also performed the more ornamental duties of the King. Among these was receiving officers from the front and conferring orders on those who had been recommended. It was suggested to the Queen that she should wear a feminine adaptation of a colonel or admiral's uniform at these ceremonies, but she did not approve of the idea. Her majesty wore a plain morning gown, and made the ceremony as informal as possible. She received the officers in her personal drawing room, made them sit down, and chatted in an easy, unconventional manner about their adventures at the front.

"Women have voted in Utah since Statehood was granted in 1896, and have always exerted an influence for safeguarding both the home and the State."—William Spry, Governor of Utah.

MRS. CATT ELECTED NATIONAL PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 407)

other year in Washington, were both voted down.

On motion of Mrs. Helene Hill Weed of Connecticut, it was voted that "the Association reindorse the Susan B. Anthony amendment, for which it has been working for forty-five years and that no other amendment dealing with the question of national woman suffrage be introduced during the coming year."

A meeting of the Executive Council was held Saturday afternoon.

A report of the hearings will be given next week.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The National College Equal Suffrage League held its annual luncheon at the Ebbitt House on Dec. 18, the last business day of the national convention.

Some 225 women graduates and students of various colleges attended. Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr, presided. The subject on which every one spoke was "How to advance suffrage by making friends instead of enemies." Speeches were limited to three minutes each. The speakers included Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Miss Florence Stiles, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, Miss Hannah Patterson, Mrs. Elizabeth Puffer Howes, Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan and Dr. Anna H. Shaw.

The only mass meeting held during the National Suffrage Convention in Washington this year was in Poli's Theatre on Sunday afternoon. The speakers included Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the newly-elected national president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the retiring president, Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Commisioner of Correction in New York, and Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Customs of New York.

Among the prominent guests seated with the speakers were Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President; Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, Senator Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota, and Senator Shafroth, of Colorado.

Dr. Davis spoke on the "Reasonableness of Woman Suffrage."

She said she believes that woman suffrage is valuable as an education for women in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, just as democracy in the self-government of prisons is valuable in making the prisoners fit for the democracy of the outside world's government.

Mr. Malone spoke after Doctor Davis, to whom he referred as "the best commissioner of corrections New York ever had." He declared that in seeking the right to vote American women were demanding nothing new, and traced historically the extension of the franchise from the earliest to the present time.

He said: "It is desirable to place in the electorate every mature individual of brains, character, intelligence and love of country to perpetuate the American traditions and the American idea of democracy.

"America, today, facing world proplems of infinite difficulty and variety, needs every element of moral force and influence in the electorate which she can call to her service. For it may be that our country will be called upon before the world to redeem the pledges made in behalf of democracy itself.

"The gift or right of suffrage involves the question of justice. The exercise of suffrage raises the question to one of ethics. The question before the men of the country is, should the women have the suffrage, and if they get it, how will they use it?

"In New York State one million women have to go out into the shop, the market place and the factory each day to earn a living with which to support a home. My concern is to do justice to the millions of workingwomen in this country.

"It is an old and a patronizing notion that woman is inferior to man. God himself has recognized no such inferiority in her, because He has established the same immutable moral code for woman as for man and held her to the same strict accountability. To say that she is inferior to man because she is not physically equipped to do the same laborious service as man is quite as intelligent as to say that, because a man cannot perform the greatest function of life—bear children and be a mother—therefore man is inferior to woman. Man and woman are complementary to each other.

"In replying to the statement that women will not exercise the right to vote after they get it, it is important to note that 83 per cent. of the women voters in the suffrage States exercise the right, whereas, in 1912, in the non-suffrage States, only 55 per cent. of the eligible male voters saw fit to perform their duty of citizenship in helping to elect a President of the United States."

When Dr. Shaw spoke, she was given an ovation, and after the meeting many brought up friends and relatives to be introduced.

Since Mr. Malone introduced the question of national defense against war, Mrs. Catt said, in part:

"Behind preparedness is a bigger thing—the right to maintain peace. Unless this country takes a militant peace policy in the court of nations, nobody will. And if we do not take a firm stand we ourselves will have war with somebody.

"It has been made clear to me in the last few months that men are too belligerent to be trusted with governments alone. The world needs woman's restraining hand. Man's instinct has been militant since primitive times, when it was his job to do the hunting and fighting, and woman's to do the work. Woman's instinct has been to conserve and protect life. It is, of course, much easier to fight than to make peace.

"We women would not allow our country to be made the doormat for other nations, but we would find a way to settle disputes without killing other mothers' sons."

VIRGINIA'S HEAD AGREES TO SIGN

Promises Coming Legislature Will Give Serious Consideration to Suffrage Amendment

One of the most interesting features of the Virginia State convention in Richmond Dec. 9 and 10 was the delegation that went to see the Governor to ask him to give his endorsement to the suffrage amendment to be submitted to the coming Legislature. At 4.30, after the business session, the entire convention, marching two-and-two, and wearing suffrage badges, walked down Franklin street from the Jefferson to the Capitol. Mrs. B. B. Valentine, the State president, headed the long column, bearing a yellow "Votes for Women" banner in her hand. The delegation, nearly 20 in number, filled the Governor's office to overflowing.

The Governor welcomed the delegates very graciously. "This is," he said, "the most numerous and by far the most attractive delegation that has waited on me since I have been Governor. The general disposition of my mind is, and has always been, in the direction of allowing the people to vote on any question of vital importance to the whole people. I shall certainly give this matter the most careful and serious consideration, and I promise you there shall be no lack of seriousness on the part of the Legislature when the matter comes up there. You will remember that I have always been slow on making recommendations. I did not recommend the enabling act when it came up. However, I will say this: If the Legislature passes the suffrage amendment, I will sign it."

WOMEN TEACHERS ENVY CITY'S FISH

New York Aquarium Voted $200,000 While Teachers Wait Months For Their Salary

That New York has displayed more generosity in caring for its aquariums than in looking out for its retired teachers, was the contention made at a meeting last week of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers. The discussion centered around the fact that the teachers who last May received a year's leave of absence on half pay had in many cases received only a portion or none of the money due them.

Reports were made by various teachers who, they said, were "borrowing and starving," and even "dying," while waiting for their salaries. An instance was given of a teacher who was granted a year's leave of absence because of illness, but who has been forced to return to the schoolroom.

"I am teaching classes in cloakrooms, and even on the steps, while $200,000 was voted last year for the upkeep of the Aquarium!" exclaimed one teacher.

Miss Grace C. Strachan, president of the teachers' association, presided and spoke forcibly.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Woman's Journal Corporation will be held at their office, 585 Boylston street, Boston, Mass., on Monday, January 10, 1916, at 11 A. M. The stockholders are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the directors, Alice Stone Blackwell, president; Catherine Wilde, clerk.

LAST LAUGHS

Wife: "How shall I know when he has passed the crisis?"

Doctor: "Talk baseball and see if he asks what the score is."

Gladys: "He claims he is a descendant from a great family."

Tom: "Yes, and he is still descending."

Bookkeeper: "If I asked the boss to raise my salary, what do you think he would say?"

Stenographer: "Mr. Penner, I am a lady—I never even think such things!"

"What's the matter with the train?" asked the lecturer, vexed with the speed they were making.

"If you don't like this train," the conductor retorted, "you can get out and walk."

"By Jove!" said the lecturer, "I'd like to do it; but a reception committee is to meet me at my destination, and I don't want to get in ahead of time."

Edward Everett Hale was one of the guests at a millionaire's dinner.

The millionaire was a free spender, but he wanted credit for every dollar put out. And as the dinner progressed he told his guests what the more expensive dishes had cost. He dwelt especially on the cost of the large and beautiful grapes, each bunch a foot long and each grape bigger than a plum. He told down to a penny what he had figured it out that the grapes had cost him apiece. The guests looked annoyed. They ate the expensive grapes charily. But Dr. Hale, smiling, extended his plate and said:

"Would you mind cutting me off about $1.87 worth more, please?"

Congressman Henry W. Temple of the 24th Pennsylvania district is not "on the fence," as was suggested in the recent poll reprinted by the Woman's Journal. Mr. Temple voted for the nation-wide suffrage amendment in the last Congress, and his attitude has changed in no way. He says that he intends to vote for the amendment in the coming Congress.

"I can see as much sense in questioning the right of women to the ballot as in asking if the Lord's Prayer is a good thing."—Alva Adams, former Governor of Colorado.

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 52. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915 FIVE CENTS

President
MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT
New York

1st Vice-President
MRS. FRANK M. ROESSING
Pennsylvania

2nd Vice-President
MRS. KATHERINE D. McCORMICK
Massachusetts

3rd Vice-President
MISS ESTHER GRACIE OGDEN
New Jersey

Corresponding Secretary
MISS HANNAH J. PATTERSON
Pennsylvania

Recording Secretary
MRS. JAMES W. MORRISSON
Illinois

Treasurer
MRS. EMMA WINNER ROGERS
Connecticut

1st Auditor
MRS. HELEN GUTHRIE MILLER
Missouri

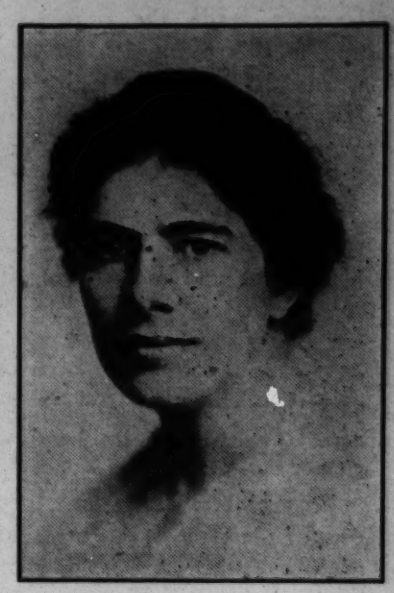
2nd Auditor
MRS. PATTIE RUFFNER JACOBS
Alabama

Mrs. Katherine D. McCormick

Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing

Miss Hannah Patterson



Mrs. James W. Morrisson
—Courtesy Chicago Tribune.

Miss Esther Ogden
—Courtesy Elizabeth Daily Journal.

Center: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Left to right: Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers and Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs

MRS. CATT ELECTED NATIONAL PRESIDENT

STRONG NEW BOARD BACKED BY "GET-TOGETHER" SLOGAN

Flower Ovation to Dr. Shaw, Reception by President Wilson, Discussion of Congressional Union, Pledges Totalling $50,000 for National Budget, Discarding Shafroth Amendment, Features of Annual Gathering

Five hundred and forty-four delegates went to the National Woman Suffrage Association's convention last week, but came away as one. A new spirit of consecrated unity burst forth in the convention hall at the New Willard, knit together all of the delegates, permeated Washington and is now fast spreading to every suffrage organization in the country. "Get together, work together" is the slogan.

A perfected organization, an educational campaign, and an expert direction of work along national and State lines is the plan of work as outlined at the convention. The new point of view in the light of the Eastern campaigns called for specialization and efficiency. Conferences and business sessions were used more effectively than ever before, and less attention was paid to constitutional changes.

A powerful new board of officers, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and containing several leaders in the recent campaigns and three previous officers, as well as keeping a geographically balanced distribution, was elected. The controversial side of the Congressional Union question was eliminated. A unanimous and picturesque tribute was paid to the retiring president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who was elected honorary president with a seat with the board. The Shafroth amendment was discarded. The convention looked forward to the campaign States of next year, Iowa, West Virginia and South Dakota, and to the present session of Congress with a determination for victory; it not only planned a fund for the campaign States, but pledged a budget on its own account of $50,000.

President Wilson received the whole convention at the White House on Tuesday, and Miss Margaret Wilson headed the honorary convention committee. Miss Wilson not only was present during the ovation to Dr. Shaw, but was on the platform at the big mass meeting on Sunday at Poli's Theatre, which closed the convention.

The entire tenth floor of the New Willard was given over to the sessions. Here, as one entered, were tables covered with suffrage novelties, exhibits, literature, News Letters and charts, and Woman's Journals. Beyond was the convention hall curtained off and decorated with delicate and symbolic drapery and State suffrage banners.

"Old men and women for council and young ones for service," was the comment of Dr. Shaw, as she called the convention to order on Tuesday morning.

"I feel today the history that has been made by this organization is due entirely to the hard toil and consecration of the women of the whole country," she said. "I am happy because there are so many new faces, but my heart warms when my eyes greet one of the old. So in greeting you I say, 'All hail to the new and thank God for the old'! Let every woman here feel that this is her convention and that if it is not a success she is the only one to blame."

The morning session was occupied with reports.

Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago submitted a report of the program committee for Mrs. Sherman M. Booth, its chairman.

Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, chairman of the membership committee,

QUEEN MARY ACTS AS NATION'S HEAD

During King's Illness Assumes Full Sovereign Duties and Command of England's Affairs

Queen Mary of England has been fulfilling the chief official duties of the King since his accident some weeks ago, according to the New York Tribune. When it was seen that King George would be confined to his room for some time the Prime Minister suggested that a commission of three Privy Councillors should undertake the routine official duties of the sovereign, as was done when the King and Queen went to India.

Lord Stamfordham then informed the Prime Minister that it was the wish of the King and Queen that her majesty should, as far as possible, attend to the official duties of the sovereign. This was a course entirely without precedent. The consort of the English sovereign has no official authority or standing. Her social

(Continued on page 414.)

JURY OF WOMEN TRY LIQUOR CASE

Kansas Attorney Dissatisfied With Men's Decision Finds Women Solve the Problem

A jury composed entirely of women was empaneled recently in Ellsworth county, Kansas, to try the case of the State against a Kanopolis man charged with violating the prohibitory liquor law. The county attorney, having had difficulty in previous cases of the sort in securing convictions with juries composed of men, decided to try this case before a jury of women.

At the conclusion of the trial he expressed himself so well pleaded with the result that in the future he probably will try all his cases for violation of the prohibitory law in the justice courts and before women juries, according to the Topeka Capital.

The defendant was found guilty on the first ballot. The law-abiding people of Kanopolis are elated, believing that they have solved the problem of securing the proper enforcement of the prohibitory law. The fact that Kanopolis is a very prosperous mining towns attracts bootleggers from outside towns, and it is this element that has given the most of the trouble to the law enforcement officers.

announced that since the last convention. three new organizations have become affiliated with the National Association. They are the Chicago Equal Suffrage League, the National Men's League for Woman Suffrage and the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Association.

The report of the legal adviser, Miss Mary Towle, read by Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald, secretary of the association, dealt largely with bequests made the organization, and in this connection Dr. Shaw warned all members planning to bequeath money to the association to avoid future difficulties by "doing it now."

The report of the auditors, submitted by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, was read and adopted. The report of Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, the treasurer, showed receipts of the association for the past year as $51,205 and disbursements, $42,396. The balance on hand was $8,868.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, president of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York State, was appointed by the chair to serve as sergeant-at-arms for the convention. Charles T. Hallinan submitted the report of the publicity department, and the preliminary report of the elections committee was given by Miss Gratia Erickson.

During Tuesday afternoon and evening the conference on campaigns was conducted under the chairmanship of Mrs. Catt. Mrs. Roessing and Miss Patterson of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Brown, Miss Hay and Mrs. Catt of New York, Mrs. Feickert and Mrs. Van Winkle of New Jersey, Mrs. Leonard and Miss Blackwell of Massachusetts, Mrs. Upton of Ohio and Mrs. Barkley of Nebraska drove home point after point that they had learned from the campaigns. The constructive plan of organization, the production and use of campaign literature, the ways of raising money, and the political work were dwelt upon at length. It was without doubt the most valuable suffrage conference on a national scale ever conducted.

Shortly before five o'clock Tuesday afternoon the whole convention formed into line and marched to the White House. The long line extended from the East Room, where President Wilson received, down the staircase and into the corridor. When the President had shaken hands with all, Dr. Shaw expressed the gratitude of all suffragists, not for the President's vote, since that was his duty, but for his reasons, which had been spread so widely. Since he had done so much for the cause, Dr. Shaw declared that women felt encouraged to ask for two things: first, his influence in securing the passage of the nation-wide amendment this year in Congress; and, second, failing in that, his influence in securing a plank in his party platform. The President replied that he had that subject under consideration.

President Wilson then looked at his hand whimsically and observed: "You ladies have a pretty strong clasp."

"Yes," said Dr. Shaw, "we hold on!"

The hearing before the Woman Suffrage Committee of the U. S. Senate occupied the whole of Wednesday morning.

Dr. Shaw opened the afternoon session with her address, an account of which is given in another column. On the platform was a bouquet of roses from Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark. When she had finished and was given a great ovation, she said:

"My life has been one of the happiest a woman ever lived. From the depths of my heart I thank you. You have done more for me than I have ever done for you."

She unfastened a little pin on the front of her gray velvet gown and held it up for all to see.

"This is Miss Anthony's flag, which she gave me just before she died. It had four diamonds in it for the four suffrage States. Now it has thirteen diamonds. Who says suffrage is a going and not a coming thing? We have thirteen stars now, as many as the thirteen original States with which this country started."

Mrs. Raymond Brown arose immediately after Dr. Shaw's speech and introduced a new by-law making Dr. Shaw honorary president of the association, and as such providing that she should have a seat with and confer with the board of directors.

The presidents of the campaign State suffrage associations, Miss Flora Dunlap of Iowa, Mrs. J. Gale Ebert of West Virginia and Mrs. John L. Pyle of South Dakota, then told of the situation in their States, the advantages and the handicaps, and on what they based their hopes of winning.

Mrs. Frank Roessing, ex-president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, introduced a resolution which would put the limiting of the number of State campaigns into the charge of a national research committee.

"We, of Pennsylvania, know how much we suffered from the competition in money and workers of three other campaign States this fall," she said, "and we would gladly submit our claims to such a central committee."

Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer, presented the budget for the coming year. Miss Lavinia Engle reported her work in Alabama, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia as field secretary. A conference on Federal legislation was begun, lasting on into the evening. The various State Congressional chairmen told of the work in their States. Senator Shafroth of Colorado was on the platform during the evening session, and answered a number of anti-suffrage statements. Mr. Shafroth scoffed at the idea that the Mormon church had any political power in Colorado, and when asked if equal suffrage had affected in any way the value of municipal bonds, replied: "That is just an excuse for some men to injure your cause, and there is no truth in it whatever."

Miss Zona Gale of Portage, Wis., moved that, "Realizing that all suffragists have a common cause at heart, a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Congressional Union as to the best means of promoting efficiency in working for the Susan B. Anthony amendment." This motion was referred to the convention proper, on motion of Mrs. Catt.

The following motion, made by Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, was passed by the conference:

"It is the sense of this conference that it be recommended that only one amendment, and that the Susan B. Anthony, or Federal, be introduced into this Congress."

More was told of the campaigns of 1915 Thursday morning by Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Feickert, Mrs. Van Winkle, Miss Hay and Mrs. Roessing. A report by Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees for the Literature Committee was read.

A careful explanation of the work of the Congressional Committee was made by Mrs. Funk, who declared that she used to think it impossible to convert congressmen who were "unalterably opposed," but that she had changed her mind. She told of the work on the Shafroth resolution, the bill for suffrage in the District of Columbia, and the Federal Elections bill, and called on Miss Laura Clay to explain the Federal Elections bill. Miss Clay was given a warm greeting. She explained the position of the advocates of the bill to give women the right to vote for Congressmen and Senators, which requires only a majority vote in both houses of Congress, and not a two-thirds vote as does the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Mrs. Medill McCormick completed the report of the Congressional Committee with a summary of the gains in the new Congress and of the record of the old on suffrage and humanitarian measures.

The motion made by Miss Gale at the conference regarding the Congressional Union was adopted, and the following committee was appointed to confer with the Union: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Miss Hannah Patterson, Mrs. Stanley McCormick and Mrs. Antoinette Funk. A number of State reports were made and invitations for the 1916 convention were received from Little Rock, Atlantic City and St. Louis.

The chief social event of the convention took place Thursday evening in an informal reception to the delegates in convention hall. Reports from the affiliated State Associations were heard Friday morning and the election took place between 12 and 2 P. M.

The delegates began their two o'clock session with the sound of music instead of that of Dr. Shaw's gavel. The band from the Soldiers' Home marched into the convention hall, playing, and every woman brought a flower to throw on the platform, for the sudden holiday was a tribute to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. A wreath of gold leaves was presented to Dr. Shaw on a blue cushion, as symbol of the triumphant work she has done for the cause which the blue and gold represent. On the platform with her at her request were some of the older suffragists. The room was filled with the flying flowers. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw threw a garland over Dr. Shaw's head.

"With these blossoms we bind you to us!" she said, and moved the resolution that Dr. Shaw be made honorary president. It was carried unanimously with more cheers and all the flowers that were left. Dr. Shaw adjusted the garland and smiled suddenly with the old twinkle in her eye.

"Men say we are too emotional to vote," she began, while the six hundred applauded rapturously, "but I am very sure that when we compare our emotions in political conventions with the kind they show in theirs, I prefer ours. If this resolution means that I can still work for suffrage, I accept it gratefully and thank you for the opportunity, but under no consideration would I accept a merely honorary position.

"The flowers are beautiful, and I shall remember this hour as long as I live," she continued, "but the thing that will make my heart glad all my life is the love that I know our women have for me."

"The storm of roses ended in a rainbow with a pot of gold at its end," as the New York Tribune put it. Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, announced a gift of a $30,000 annuity for Dr. Shaw from the convention.

"This is in order that for the remainder of her life she may work for us without any pause," she said. "Every mill in $30,000 represents a heart you have won or a mind you have converted to woman suffrage."

"I have always wanted to know what it feels like to be a millionaire," laughed Dr. Shaw. "Now I know. I—I don't know what to say or think. I only know I'm glad."

Miss Margaret Wilson was among those who pelted Dr. Shaw with roses, but she did not remain during the entire meeting, explaining to her suffrage friends that she had a house full of relatives and must hurry home to them.

The business of the afternoon was the raising of $50,000 to cover the expenses of the organization for the year.

States Pledge New Fund.

Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, the District of Columbia and others pledged substantial amounts, and there were innumerable individual pledges.

Mrs. George Howard Lewis gave $1,500 to cover office expenses for the honorary president. The Nebraska State Association donated one pig, Florida, fifty boxes of oranges, and South Carolina, 100 pounds of cotton "for converting or annihilating Senator Ben Tillman"; an Ohio delegate promised $100 if Roosevelt were nominated for President, and Mrs. E. F. Feickert of New Jersey and others made pledges in honor of Woodrow Wilson. They gave in honor of their ancestors and their children, who want to vote, in honor of their Representatives and the friends who converted them. At the end of the afternoon $50,000 had been pledged, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. Chapman Catt, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Frank L. Roessing, Mrs. Mina C. Vanwinkle, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mrs. James Morrison, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers and Mrs. George Henry Lewis agreeing to make up the amount.

The returns of the election showed the following main vote, in addition to a few small scattering ones: For president: Mrs. Catt, 429; Mrs. Van Winkle, 14. For first vice-president: Mrs. Roessing, 373; Miss Clay, 73. For second vice-president: Mrs. Stanley McCormick, 375; Miss Younger, 63. For third vice-president: Miss Ogden, 305; Dr. Davis, 153. For corresponding secretary: Mrs. Morrison, 295; Mrs. FitzGerald, 164. For recording secretary: Miss Patterson, 378. For treasurer: Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers. For first auditor: Mrs. Miller, 412; Mrs. Jenks, 47. For second auditor, Mrs. Jacobs, 372; Mrs. James McCormack, 84.

A number of those who received the second largest number of votes, like Miss Clay, had not given consent for using their names and were not candidates for election. The total number of votes cast was 545.

Mrs. Catt was led to the platform amid a burst of applause. When she came to the convention, she had, as she said, "no more idea of accepting the presidency of the Association than of taking a journey to Kamchatka."

"Mrs. Whitehouse made the best speech I ever heard when she accepted her position as the New York State vice-president," said Mrs. Catt. "Her words were, 'I'm healthy, I'm energetic, and I'm willing to work.' Now, I am unhealthy, and I'm tired out, but I'll do my best. I demand of you in return for my acceptance that you do not gossip among yourselves; if you have any complaint to make about the conduct of the Association, come to me with it."

She urged each woman to find one hundred other women, within the next year, who had never before worked for suffrage, and enlist their help, and she asked all State presidents to stay through the executive council meeting that she might immediately come into closer touch with them and with their work.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick moved sincere and hearty thanks to the New York State delegation, whose fine national spirit and generosity has never been better shown than in relieving Mrs. Catt of the pledge made to them that she would devote her chief work to that State.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick reported that the committee had held a conference with the Congressional Union, which was represented by Miss Alice Paul, Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss Anne Martin and Mrs. Gilson Gardner.

The suggestions made by the Union women were that the National should allow the Union to affiliate with it and that frequent meetings should be held between the legislative committee of the Union and the Congressional committee of the National to obtain more united action. The committee recommended that the National should not allow any affiliation with itself by the Union, and that the matter of conferences between the two committees of the two bodies be considered favorably by the new board of the National.

The committee's recommendation that no affiliation take place was based upon the fact that "the Congressional Union does not renounce nor pledge itself not to resume what is termed its anti-party policy and what they designate as their election policy; also because it is their intention, as announced by them, to organize in all States for Congressional work, thus duplicating organizations already existing."

After discussion, these recommendations were adopted.

Another valuable conference, this time on press and publicity, was held Friday evening with Mr. Charles T. Hallinan, Miss Rose Young, Miss Esther Ogden and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse as the principal speakers.

Resolutions, given in another column, were adopted Saturday morning. The proposed amendments to the constitution, providing that election of officers should take place only at alternate conventions and that the convention should be held every

(Continued on page 414.)

DR. SHAW'S ADDRESS TO NATIONAL CONVENTION

When Dr. Anna Howard Shaw rose on Dec. 15 to make her final address as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, she announced that, contrary to custom, because of the subject matter and the occasion, she would read her speech.

Dr. Shaw spoke in part as follows:

"There is no age in which the problems that confront a people seem so complex and difficult as those of their own age. This is certainly true of the times through which we are passing. Vast problems meet us on every hand, and all about us is a despairing world. Beyond the seas, thrones are tottering to their fall; kings are overthrown, nations blotted from the face of the earth ,dead and dying everywhere; homeless, haunted women with little children perishing of hunger as they sink exhausted by the wayside. In our own country, witness the lawless destruction of property, the strikes of discontented work folk; hear the cry of little children driven to the mines and factories, and sweated industries to add to the already bursting coffers of the powerful, and watch the army of ignorance and vice led to the polls as sheep to their own destruction; and even universities and churches, unmindful of their high mission, muzzled at the behest of a dominating, sordid financial power; the right too often on the scaffold, the wrong enthroned.

Reform's Longer View

"Is it any wonder that so many are filled with distrust of humanity and ask in the spirit of the fatalist: 'Is it worth while?' Why strive with puny, empty hands and high ideals against vast forces intrenched within the mighty citadels of power? We mght well despair if we viewed life for a day; it is only when we view it as a whole that the real reformer is able to keep step with unfaltering faith, following her vision to its goal. The reformer who believes that there is a power reaching through all the ages, and that this power is a constant presence working with unfailing directness toward a single goal, must believe that we shall ultimately know the meaning and purpose of life. It is that we may lay hold of this faith anew, that we may draw from its infinite supply the spirit we all need to keep us steadily on the march, as well as to take counsel one with the other, that we have gathered from all parts of our country in our annual convention."

Dr. Shaw then came more particularly to suffrage. She said:

"Back of and running all through this political problem of ours is one far deeper and more fundamental, without which political emancipation would be futile. Our real problem is ethical and religious. Freedom, true freedom, must come from within, and I believe you will all agree with me that our great need today is that our movement must be vitalized by a mighty spiritual force working from within. Ours is different from any other political movement the world has heretofore known. We do not bring a new message of freedom to the people; ours is the old message anew, stripped of its traditions, its prejudices, its ignorance and broader in its application.

"Our protest is not against the vision of the ideals of the founders of our government, but against the false interpretation of these ideals, and their application to a chosen group and not to the whole people.

"No one with eyes to see and ears to hear and a mind to understand can fail to recognize that the old ideals are losing their authority and much of their vital hold upon the life of the people. The spirit of justice and of faith in humanity is dying and we are drifting backward to the ancient theory of 'might makes right' and 'to the victor belongs the spoils.'

"We are content to look back at our ancestors and boast of their achievements in freedom, forgetting that the life of the spirit is a process of becoming. It is life only when it is growth. One of our great statesmen has said, 'The greatest blessing of freedom is the power to transmit it to our children.' Too many are content to worship the institutions of government rather than the spirit which gave them birth, forgetting that the value of any institution is measured by its ability to keep alive the spirit from whence it sprung.

"The progress of nations is not measured by the spoils of material conquest, nor by the size of its standing army, nor the number of its dreadnoughts and underseas crafts, nor even by its accumulation of the equipment of civilization, but by the progressive emancipation of the individual and the widening of the vision of personal obligation and responsibilty of life.

The Real Patriotism

"To take into ourselves the great ideals of the past, to become human by realizing in ourselves the experiences of the past, gives to life a priceless value. It is given to us to teach the people a higher patriotism than that of blindly following the example of the past; a patriotism which scorns to cry, 'My country right or wrong,' but rather in the spirit of true loyalty, cries, 'My country if she is right, but if she be wrong then by every power of my being shall I seek to make her right.' Our nation today is running mad over the cry of preparedness, and we are ready to plunge into any excess of reckless expenditure of treasure, or even of life in response to this wild rage for defence.

"We point to the defenceless nations of Europe as an example from which we should draw our lesson to insure peace and safety for our beloved land. We forget that the lesson of Europe, like a two-edged sword, cuts both ways, and that had it not been for twenty years of ceaseless preparation on the one hand there would have been no danger in the unpreparedness on the other. But there is an older teaching which has always been true and will forever remain so; that the man or the nation who lives by the sword shall die by the sword. The old contempt for life which had led so many to sacrifice it ruthlessly and uselessly is not an evidence of either patriotism or high courage. Life is of infinite value; every hour of it should be cherished because of the possibilities enfolded within it. To love something more than life; to cherish an ideal so vastly that life for its sake becomes of vital importance; to live and strive when all else save the ideal seems lost so that life and all its fullness of meaning shall be at its service is the most heroic sacrifice that one can make for a great reform.

"Today we stand on the vantage ground of the centuries; all the accumulated experience and wisdom of the past are ours for use and guidance. The opportunities which open before us are so numerous that the possibilities which lie within them confuse us, and we scarcely know which one to grasp and patiently follow to its goa Vastly more is demanded of us than in the past; we cannot escape our obligation. It is the price we pay for the service of the pioneers whose passion for freedom won for us our vast inheritance of the equipment of civilization. This heritage of what the world has worked out as true, is not ours simply to enjoy or to add to the widening and deepening of our own personal character and power.

"The world demands from us an adequate return for our education and equipment for life, and for the vast opportunities which the toil, the patience, the suffering, the holy service of the pioneers of civilization gave to secure to us our high privilege. But with these opportunities came greater responsibilities. We must never forget that *opportunity* is *responsibility*. It is useless for us to say I have privileges which place upon me responsibilities from which I shrink and which I do not desire. Responsibilities are not the result of desire or willingness to endure them. Opportunity is responsibility and an heroic soul cheerfully accepts the one with the other. The cry of the woman who seeks freedom from responsibilities while claiming privileges and opportunities is the cry of selfishness and cowardice, and has no place in the ideals of a higher humanity.

"It is because of the fact that that which the world has worked out in any given period as true is the basis on which our ideals of life are built that our ideals with each new epoch are constantly changing, and can never, if they are alive, remain statical. As an Association, we are confronted by this eternal law of progress, by changes in our methods such as we have not met since the union of the two national societies in 1889. Our enlarged and expanding status as an Association, the new and varied duties which devolve upon us, and the innumerable demands increasing with the accumulation of means and workers call for a new kind of service in leadership.

Reformers and Politicians.

"The political necessity which has supplanted the reform aspect, the reaper and the garnerer of the harvest who have replaced the ploughman and the cultivator, sower of seeds, each one is needed in the process of the cultivation and the development of an ideal as in the fruitage of the seed. Some one has recently expressed this change in something like these words: 'Those who answered the call of our movement in the beginning were reformers; those who respond today are politicians.' When this movement first began, its pioneers were reformers, people who saw visions and dreamed dreams of the time when all womankind should be free.

"These visions awoke in them a new desire until the reformer became possessed by it, and, following it in the spirit of Him of old who cried, 'I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision,' they, too, went forth to proclaim it to the world, knowing that misunderstanding, misrepresentation and persecution would combine to make the task difficult. It was not that they sought persecution, but that they loved justice and freedom more than escape from it, that they went forth the pioneers of the greatest political reform which history recounts. Year after year, without delay or waiting, the task has been carried forward, until the time has come when new occasions teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth, and the idealist and the reformer are supplanted in our movement by the practical politician.

"Our cause has passed beyond the stage of academic discussion, and has entered the realm of practical politics. To the idealist, the reformer, this fact comes as a revelation and a distinct shock, but she must recognize that it is true and yield, though she may not be able to adjust herself to the changed conditions. The time has come when our organized machinery must be political in its character, and work along political lines directed by political leaders. The shock which comes with this thought to many, compelling us to turn from it in fear, is not due so much to the fact itself as to our false theories of politics and political leadership.

"If we can but eliminate from our minds the contempt which most of us feel for the misuse and abuse of politics and political bossism and remember that our mission is to secure a better government than we now possess, that politics is the science by which governments are controlled, that the science of government is as holy as the science of religion, that political leadership in itself is as honorable as religious leadership, and that there is no more sacred or noble vocation than to be one with the Infinite in the government of the world, then we will cease to regret the change which has been wrought and made necessary by the toil and sacrifice of the pioneers. It is as if the pioneers who marked out the paths through the wilderness, who felled the trees, ploughed the soil, and sowed the seed, objected to the new tools and the new workmen who reap and distribute the harvest throughout the nations of the world to feed the needy millions who have so long waited its fruition. This does not mean that we must blindly accept all new theories and methods because they are new, or reject the old because they are old. In fact, most of the best of the new are but the revival of the old, which were launched before the world was ready to receive them."

Takes Up Marriage Laws

Dr. Shaw then rapidly reviewed the statistics of suffrage progress in the past twelve years in the United States and abroad. Although the record was familiar, it was striking testimony to the advance of the cause. She then took up the question of marriage laws, saying that it was the first duty of government to care for the sanctity of the home and family, but that the laws had been framed in the interest of men, leaving women under disabilities. She added:

"Every change which has been made to modify the laws and remove these disabilities has resulted from the aroused conscience of those who believe that marriage is a holy bond and the marriage ceremony so sacred that the one should not entail any loss of mutual human rights, nor the other contain vows which rid women of moral responsibility. The marriage vow which is the symbol of the spiritual bond is too sacred, too far-reaching in its significance, to be a meaningless formula assented to with mental reservations.

"If it is true that it is an evidence of intelligence to be interested in those concerns which affect our lives, how can the highest interests of such institutions as marriage and the home be best considered unless women as well as men, women whose happiness, and, what is of infinitely more importance, whose honor and duty, depend upon their security, legislate for its protection and safeguard its purity?

"Today the home, instead of holding its rightful place in government, as the centre about which and for which all other institutions should be legislated, and children for whose development it exists, are the last, least, and most belated consideration of governments. We have governmental departments for the consideration of all other problems, and men are eagerly discussing the advisability of adding a new one demanded by the exigencies of the world war; but when will these statesmen urge the necessity of a Cabinet Minister for the department of the home? Over and above all other departments in our Government should be the department of the home, and the consideration and development of child life.

"That woman's vote would secure better legislation for the home and children against all the corrupting forces of vested interests and vice which prosper upon their degradation and the exploitation of children, is shown by the laws which have been secured by women in States where they already vote and which are advocated in those States where they do not vote. If anything more was needed to prove this fact, the character of the organized opposition, which succeeded in controlling the elections where the constitutional amendments recently failed of success, would forever convince reputable people of the unholy alliance against the influence of the home in government. If as a people we believe in the sanctity of marriage and the purity and purpose of the family and the home, and if these are to serve their high purpose and receive adequate representation in the Government, then women, the child-bearers and home-makers, must be given the power to protect the interests of their high vocation against all the forces which are today intrenched in and protected by the Government, which interests conflict with the purity, the honor, the prosperity, and the very existence of the most important institution of the world."

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors
Mary Johnston — Ben B. Lindsey
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise — Caroline Bartlett Crane
Reginald Wright Kauffman — Josephine Peabody Marks
Zona Gale — Ellis Meredith
Florence Kelly — Mabel Craft Deering
Witter Bynner — Elisa Calvert Hall

Artists
Mayme B. Harwood — Blanche Ames — Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer — Assistant Editor
Howard L. Blackwell — Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

Publication Office, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone, Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION
Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Four Months on Trial, 25c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or Foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915

81

A JOYFUL CHRISTMAS

The National Suffrage Convention, held in Washington last week, was the most important and useful in the long history of the National Association.

It marked a new departure. In the past, the annual conventions have devoted much time to oratory and propaganda, as well as to business. This year, with the exception of Sunday afternoon, the meetings were given wholly to business, and the women buckled down to it with an earnestness and determination that promised well for the future.

The great outstanding event of the convention was Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's acceptance of the national presidency. There is general rejoicing over this, and the feeling is practically universal that it will be an immense advantage to the Association and to the cause. The constructive national policy outlined by Mrs. Catt for the coming year gave great satisfaction, and deepened the conviction that the hand of a sagacious and far-sighted pilot is on the helm.

The experiences of convention week were an object lesson showing that the suffragists in general are not office-seekers. After Dr. Anna H. Shaw had announced that she would not be a candidate for re-election, half a dozen able women were importuned one after another to stand for the presidency, but they refused. Mrs. Catt had been besought to take it again and again, but had always declared it was out of the question. At last one of the most astute among the workers said confidentially to the other delegates that Mrs. Catt had resisted "the individual appeal," but that it was possible she might not be able to resist "the collective appeal." A large number of the most influential workers went to her in a body, and set before her the great importance and the urgent need of her taking the position. They promised to hold up her hands in every way, and offered, if she would accept the presidency, to let her name her own board of officers.

Mrs. Catt was moved by the appeal, and by the obvious belief of everybody that she was the one person above all others who could best lead the Association to victory. She said, however, that she was responsible for a good deal of work as president of the International Alliance, and although this work was to some extent in abeyance because of the war, it might at any time become pressing if the war should suddenly come to an end. Moreover, she had just accepted the presidency of the consolidated suffrage organizations of New York State—which had allowed her to name her own board, as the National was now offering to do—and she was pledged to the New York work, and could not resign the charge of it, unless New York consented to release her.

The delegates to the National Convention then turned their batteries of persuasion upon the New York delegation; and, after an exciting caucus, the New York women finally voted to leave Mrs. Catt free to take the national presidency. They did this very unwillingly. It was a great sacrifice, and the convention passed a resolution warmly thanking them for their generosity. Dr. Katherine Bement Davis said that there were other women in New York who could direct the State campaign, especially as Mrs. Catt would still be there to advise them, but that there was no one else who was fully equal to the great responsibilities of directing the national work.

The convention showed its confidence in Mrs. Catt's administration, as well as its zeal for the cause, by raising $50,000 for the coming year's work. The Massachusetts delegates alone pledged more than $8000.

Mrs. Catt's election gives the suffragists a Merry Christmas, and goes a long way to ensure them a Happy New Year. A. S. B.

TRIBUTES TO DR. SHAW

Throughout the National Convention, Dr. Anna H. Shaw, the retiring President, was the object of many tokens of affection. Her annual address was one of heart-moving eloquence, and was received with enthusiasm. She was unanimously made Honorary President.

The most picturesque scene of the convention was the ovation to Dr. Shaw. To the strains of a military band playing Scotch airs in compliment to her Scotch ancestry, the delegates rose en masse. The State Presidents ranged themselves in procession, and marched to the platform to the tune of "Tipperary." An address of eulogy, warm from the heart, was made by Mrs. Harriet Burton Laidlaw, who hung around Dr. Shaw's neck a long garland of roses and greenery; and then the great audience showered her with flowers.

Dr. M. Carey Thomas also paid a high tribute to Dr. Shaw, and announced that $30,000 had been contributed to provide an annuity for her, and that with this, and an individual gift of $2,500 (to be paid in ten instalments, extending over ten years), she would have an annual income of $3,250, and would be able to give her whole time to the cause. "Every mill in this sum represents a heart that she has won or a head that she has converted to the cause," said Miss Thomas; and the audience cheered. Dr. Shaw was visibly touched, and there were tears in her voice as she responded. Besides the many gifts of flowers, she had been presented with a new watch, and she referred to it on several occasions, with evident pleasure.

At the luncheon of the National College League, there were more speeches in praise of Dr. Shaw, by Miss Thomas, Mrs. Laidlaw and others. If the warm affection and admiration of many enthusiastic hearts can give happiness, Dr. Shaw must be having a Merry Christmas today.

A. S. B.

"LIKE IN DIFFERENCE"

We resume this week our review of "The Case Against Woman Suffrage."

Mr. Conroy says: "The demand for votes for women rests largely upon the extraordinary assumption that what holds true between man and man must also hold true between man and woman." What holds true between man and man holds true between man and woman except where some good reason can be shown for making a difference. No good reason can be shown in the case of the suffrage.

Mr. Conroy says it would mean "a fair field and no favor," and that motherhood needs special privileges. It gets more special privileges where women vote than where they do not. Mr. Conroy assumes that if men and women stand on a like footing as to suffrage they must stand on a like footing in every other respect; which is absurd. The old man and the young man stand on a like footing as to suffrage, but not as to military service. So with the strong man and the infirm man. The doctor, the lawyer and the minister stand on the same footing as other men on election day, but they are all exempt from jury duty. Women in the suffrage States stand on the same footing as men on election day, but they are not allowed to work as long hours as men, or as long hours as women in most of the non-suffrage States. Indeed, thus far the only States having an eight-hour law for women are States where women vote.

Mr. Conroy says that men and women are different, which is true, and will always remain true, or the world would be sadly monotonous. But he goes directly contrary to experience and commonsense when he adds: "The whole tendency of civilization is toward further differentiation." Tennyson pointed out that

"Woman is not undeveloped man,
But diverse"—

a sentiment to which suffragists cheerfully subscribe. But Tennyson says also:

"Yet in the long years liker must they grow,
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
She mental breadth, nor lose in childward care."

As they advance and improve, both men and women necessarily get rid of some of their characteristic faults, and each acquires some of the virtues that have been looked upon as belonging chiefly to the other sex. To use a homely illustration, if the average man could be cured of swearing, and the average woman of screaming at a mouse, both would be improved, although they would in so far become more alike.

A. S. B.

LINCOLN FOR SUFFRAGE

Mr. Conroy quotes Lincoln as saying, "All that I am or ever hope to be, I owe to my angel mother." Lincoln was the first prominent public man in America to come out for woman suffrage. He evidently did not believe that his mother would have been less of an angel if she had had a vote.

"NON PARTISAN POWER"

Mr. Conroy says: "The ballot would rob woman of her non-partisan power."

The non-partisan organizations of women which have done the most to bring about legislative improvements of late years, in many different lines, are the women's clubs. In the beginning almost all of them were much afraid of the suffrage question, and kept it strictly out of the clubs. But as they worked year by year for improved legislation, they became more and more convinced that the ballot would be a help to them in getting it. One State Federation of Clubs after another came out for suffrage, and in 1914 the General Federation endorsed it by an overwhelming majority. It has now been endorsed by the State Federations of 32 out of the 48 States—two-thirds of the whole number; and the list is constantly growing.

In the spring of 1914, the editor of The Woman's Journal addressed a circular letter of inquiry to the Presidents of the State Federations of Women's Clubs in all the suffrage States, asking whether women had lost their non-partisan influence or strengthened it, and whether they had found the ballot a help or a hindrance in securing good measures. Without a single exception, the answers declared that women's non-partisan power for good had been strengthened. All agreed in substance with Mrs. Henry D. Ross of Phoenix, president of the Arizona State Federation, who wrote: "We find that women of all parties want such things as pure food, improved sanitation, protection of children, etc., and their united influence for such measures is more powerful because it has the ballot behind it."

Mrs. J. S. McKee of Hoquiam, president of the Washington State Federation, wrote: "Women are not party bound. They are more apt to be patriotic than partisan. They are more apt to ask of a measure, 'Is it decent?' not 'Is it Democratic?' 'Is it right?' not 'Is it Republican?' We do not permit any partisan question to come into our club work, and certainly our State is abreast of any in securing social legislation.

"We have the eight-hour day for women, a living wage for women, mothers' pensions, a wife-desertion act, the Iowa abatement law, compulsory education, child labor forbidden, industrial insurance, initiative and referendum, honor camps and parole of prisoners, etc."

Mrs. McKee says also: "Equal suffrage has increased woman's influence without decreasing her dignity, or detracting from the respect which American men pay any good woman. Certainly no woman could have greater courtesy or consideration from men than the representative of the 7000 club women receives. I have never been led to feel that the 7000 votes detracted in the least from our influence."

Mrs. Benjamin E. Page of Highland Park, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Illinois State Federation, writes that women are proving themselves "a great power for non-partisanship in all the questions that affect the public welfare." She adds: "Legislators and men in general regard women's opinions with more respect. The politicians all over the State pay much more attention to what the women want. Any number of instances from the small towns and cities could be given."

Mrs. Sarah A. Evans of Portland, president of the Oregon State Federation, writes: "Women have not lost their non-partisan influence, but men are realizing that party counts for very little where pure food, improved sanitation, protection for children, etc., are involved. Our women have never divided on party lines when such matters are presented. * * The club women of Oregon find that in every measure they undertake, suffrage gives them an advantage they never had before."

Mrs. James W. Orr of San Francisco, president of the California State Federation, wrote: "Women have not lost their non-partisan influence. The club women of our State find suffrage an advantage, decidedly, in their efforts to secure good public measures. It is certainly a power to have the ballot. We get better legislation."

All the answers are in the same strain. For the full text of the letters, see The Woman's Journal of June 6, 1914.

Many women who have worked for improved legislation before and after getting the ballot testify from experience that they find it easier to get what they want since they and other women have a vote. Not one woman has yet testified from experience that she finds it harder. More significant still, every interest that does not want women to succeed in getting improved legislation is opposed to giving them a vote.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

VIRGINIA

The State convention opened in Richmond on Dec 9 and continued two days. Twenty-five leagues from a total of 92 in the State were represented. Besides the usual business meetings, mass meetings open to the public were held every night and Sunday afternoon. At the first of these Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale of New York was the principal speaker. After the speech she called for pledges to continue the work in the State for the coming year, and nearly $1300 was raised in half an hour. At the mass meeting Friday night the speakers were Miss Kate Gordon, president of the Southern States Conference; Miss Mary Johnston, the authoress, and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon.

One of the most interesting reports given during the convention was that of Miss Eudora Ramsey, whom Virginia has been fortunate enough to have had as county organizer for one month. Miss Ramsey has traveled through the mountainous part of Southwest Virginia and the faraway "Eastern Shore" organizing meetings and forming leagues. She has visited, in the course of three weeks, the towns of Christiansburg, Pearisburg, Blacksburg, Tazewell, Newport News, West Point, Roanoke and several others. As a result of her help and that of several others and the indefatigable activity of the State president, Mrs. B. B. Valentine, who has traveled almost continuously for several months, the organization of the State is greatly advanced, and only fifteen counties remain untouched. A number of new legislators have been won over, and the suffragists of Virginia are looking very hopefully toward the future.

The officers of the Suffrage League of Virginia were elected as follows: President, Mrs. B. B. Valentine of Richmond; vice-presidents, Mrs. John H. Lewis of Lynchburg, Mrs. W. T. Yancey of Bedford, Mrs. C. E. Townsend of Norfolk, Mrs. W. J. Adams of Norfolk and Mrs. W. W. King of Staunton; honorary vice-presidents, Miss Mary Johnston, Miss Ellen Glasgow, Mrs. Kate Langley Bosher, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Mrs. Louise Collier Willcox, Mrs. Stephen Putney and Mrs. Charles V. Meredith; recording secretary, Miss Roberta Wellford of University; treasurer, Mrs. E. G. Kidd of Richmond; auditor, Mrs. Henry Aylett Sampson of Richmond; delegate-at-large to the national convention, Mrs. John H. Lewis.

The following reforms were reendorsed by the State convention: International arbitration; equal guardianship for both parents; the eight-hour working day; a minimum wage law; national health legislation with conpetent enforcement; the raising of the age of consent; the principle of equal pay for equal work in all trades and professions, and the support of the child labor bill (federal) and the institution of a college for the higher education of women co-ordinated with the University of Virginia.

The social side of the conventions of the State Association and the Southern States included an informal tea given by Miss Ellen Glasgow, in honor of Mrs. Hale, to the State executive officers; a tea given at the Country Club of Virginia by the town to the out-of-town delegates to the convention, and a reception given by the State president, Mrs. B. B. Valentine, to delegates of the Southern Conference and the State convention.

Among the speakers at the hearing before the Governor (reported elsewhere in this issue) were Mrs. Valentine, Miss Mary Johnston, Mrs. John H. Lewis, Miss Roberta Wellford, Miss Ellen Robinson, Miss P. Anderson, Mrs. W. W. King, Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, Mrs. R. M. Crawford, Miss Elizabeth Cooke, Miss Terry and Mrs. J. Cloyd Byars.

KENTUCKY

One of the first official acts of Gov. Stanley was the issuing of a commission to Miss Minnie Mahler of Henderson as his private secretary. Miss Mahler has the distinction of being the first woman to act as private secretary to a Governor of this State. She is well qualified for the position, having been private secretary to Governor Stanley during his congressional tenure.

OHIO

Jan. 20 is the date for the State Executive Committee meeting and district conference in Dayton.

The annual meeting of the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland will be held on Jan. 29. The meeting this year will be like a political convention, with regularly elected delegates from the twelve districts into which the city is divided for organization purposes.

The Bellefontaine Federation of Women's Clubs, of which the Equal Franchise League is an affiliated member, will have a lecture by Miss Anna B. Johnson, third vice-president of the Ohio W. S. A., on the afternoon of Jan. 7, and an address by Miss Ella Haas, former factory visitor, on the evening of Jan. 26.

Business women's luncheons, to be given every two weeks, will be a feature of the work of Dayton suffragists this winter. The first of these noon meetings will take place at the Hotel Miami, Jan. 4.

Mrs. William Thorn has been reappointed to continue the work in Montgomery county.

A suffrage canvass of Hiram girls by the recently organized College League showed sixty-three girls for suffrage, all of whom joined the league, fourteen neutral and only five girls opposed.

The following names have been added to the life membership roll of the Ohio W. S. A. since Nov. 1: Mrs. James Ballard, Lancaster; Mrs. John Gordon Batelle, Columbus; Mr. W. J. Beibesheimer, Toledo; Mrs. Charlotte W. Boalt, Norwalk; Miss F. Mary Gardiner, Norwalk; Judge Frank M. Gorman, Cincinnati; Miss Ella Haas, Dayton; Miss Elizabeth Hamann, Cleveland; Mrs. W. Y. Miles, Johnstown; Mrs. Florence Whitridge, Columbus. The names of Mrs. Pheobe Devinney Vignos, of Canton, and Mrs. Jeannette Freer of Warren have been added to the memorial list.

DELAWARE

The Delaware State Grange, at its annual meeting, passed the following resolution: "Resolved: That the Delaware State Grange hereby reaffirms its action repeatedly taken in favor of equal suffrage. There is no ethical or practical reason why women should not exercise the rights of citizenship. Women are responsible human beings, and a government of the people and for the people is impossible while women do not vote."

WISCONSIN

Nearly one thousand women (976) voted at the recent special school bonds election in Waukesha. "There are probably less than 2,000 women in the city entitled to vote," says Mrs. Theodora Youmans, president of the State Suffrage Association. "When practically half of them vote, it is a pointed suggestion of what they would do if they became interested in all public affairs as they are in school affairs. We warrant that Waukesha women who voted and who stirred up other women to vote found it an extremely interesting experience. And in one fortnight of active interest and effort they learned more about public business and the way it is conducted than they have ever known before."

An enthusiastic suffrage meeting held in Delavan and addressed by Miss Harriet Bain of Kenosha resulted in the formation of a Walworth County Suffrage League, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Dora Loomer, Delavan; vice-president, Miss Edna Derthick, Elkhorn; secretary, Mrs. Charles Sage, Delavan; treasurer, Mrs. Bernard L. Jones, Delavan.

INDIANA

The women of Atwood, a town of 400 inhabitants, twelve miles west of Warsaw, are showing what women can do. The men of the village have tried in vain for years to raise money to pave the principal streets. The women have now taken up the matter ,and recently gave a dinner and supper in the Red Men's Hall. This is only the first of a series of affairs to raise money for the improvement. Mrs. C. A. Rovenstine is chairman of the committee heading the project.

Mrs. A. O. Boudy of Valparaiso is the new chairman of Porter county, succeeding Mrs. G. R. Douglas.

Mrs. Alice E .Clark, a pioneer suffrage worker of Indiana, died this week at her home in Vincennes. Mrs. Clark was an aunt of Miss Harriet Noble.

The large Indiana banner carried by Mrs. Ovid Butler Jameson in the Washington parade two years ago was sent to Washington, D. C., for decoration in the convention hall during the national suffrage convention.

In a plea to press chairmen throughout the State to obtain subscriptions to the Woman's Journal, the Woman's Franchise League says: "There is no better service for a Christmas dollar than to carry a suffrage message each week to some friend. A Journal subscription will do that."

TENNESSEE

The eighth annual convention of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. James M. McCormack is president, was held at the Hotel Patten in Chattanooga Dec. 9. The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Jesse M. Littleton of Chattanooga and Mrs. R. B. Cooke, president of the local association. The convention was formally opened by State President Mrs. McCormack. The principal addresses of the afternoon session were made by Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, of Mississippi, Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky and Mrs. O. F. Ellington, president of the Arkansas E. S. A. At the evening session addresses were made by Hon. Lewis M. Coleman, United State District Attorney; Miss Pauline Orr, president of the Mississippi E. S. A., and Mrs. T. T. Cotnan of Arkansas.

The Tennessee delegation to the national convention importuned members of Congress from Tennessee in the interests of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Mrs. John M. Kenney of Nashville presented to Congressman J. W. Byrns a petition signed by 8,000 people of his district asking him to vote for the amendment when it comes before Congress. Mrs. Walter Jackson of Murfreesboro presented to Representative Hodgett a petition of several hundred names, including many from Giles county. Mrs. Jackson also presented Representative Houston of the Fifth district a petition signed by 350 voters of Tullahoma, 150 of Murfreesboro, and bearing signers of other towns of his district, urging him to vote to submit the amendment to the State Legislature.

MISSOURI

Mrs. K. K. Broeck has secured the appointment as the first policewoman in the State under the new law passed by the last General Assembly. Mrs. Broeck, who has done social service work in Chicago and New York, was appointed by the mayor of Independence and began her duties at once. She is under the authority of the chief of police.

All local unions of the W. C. T. U. throughout the State are campaigning for suffrage, and are circulating petitions and holding suffrage meetings.

At Campbell, Dunklin county, the W. C. T. U. had a "suffrage auto" in the corn show parade, which won first prize. Yellow and white bunting and flowers were used as decorations.

Among the prominent speakers for suffrage will be Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Mrs. Lillian Mitchner and other National and State temperance workers.

Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller extended the invitation on behalf of Missouri for the next national suffrage convention to meet in St. Louis.

MINNESOTA

Ellen Key, the famous Swedish writer, has sent the following message to the Scandinavian Woman Suffrage Association of Minnesota:

"Wherever women have been aroused to the struggle for their rights it is but meet that we should wish them courage and patience until they shall have achieved victory. For upon this victory rest now the greatest hopes for the future of the human family.

"By this I do not mean to imply that the present war would not have occurred if women already had secured the vote; but I do say that, in order to avert another and still more terrible world-war, women in the new world, as well as in the old, must speedily acquire the right of suffrage."

The president of this association, Mrs. Luth Jaeger, writes:

"For the purpose of agitation a Scandinavian Suffrage Association for some time has been in existence, though its membership is almost entirely confined to Minneapolis, where it serves as a sort of special committee in the general suffrage work.

"In our State Legislature a decided majority of the members of Scandinavian descent have uniformly voted for the submission of the suffrage amendment, and in Congress they can all be counted on to support the Susan B. Anthony amendment. It should also be remembered that the activity of the suffrage agitation in Sweden and the complete success attained by the cause in Norway and Denmark give a peculiar prestige to a Scandinavian Association and furnish an incentive to continue work under the Scandinavian name."

ILLINOIS

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch and Miss Marion Drake have been appointed as the special sub-committee of the Elections Committee of the Illinois Senate. Mrs. McCulloch is one of the best known women lawyers in the country and practises in partnership with her husband in Chicago. She was the first woman to hold judicial office in Illinois, and was twice elected justice of the peace. Incidentally she is mother of four children. While achieving fame, it does not appear that she has left undone any of the things that a woman without it ought to have done.

PENNSYLVANIA

Directors of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia held their monthly meeting Dec. 16 at the headquarters, at 35 South Ninth St., and started plans for the annual meeting of the society in January. Miss Mary A. Burnham presided in the absence of the president, Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, who was attending the national convention in Washington.

A resolution was adopted offering the services of the Equal Franchise Society, in publicity, to the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia, the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, the Suffrage Society for the County of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Limited Equal Suffrage League, the Suffrage Society of Catholic Women and the Pennsylvania League for Woman Suffrage.

The society indorsed the Monday Conference, which has 380 members and sixty-two clubs and associations enrolled in the membership. The committee to serve until 1918 is composed of Miss Mary A. Burnham, Mrs. Frank Miles Day, Mrs. Edwin C. Grice and Miss Mary H. Ingham.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CONVENTION

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Women already have the ballot in twelve States of the Union and in one Territory, and in seven foreign countries, and the trend of civilization the world over is toward enlarged rights for women, therefore be it

Resolved, That the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in convention assembled, calls upon Congress to submit to the States a constitutional amendment providing for nation-wide suffrage for women.

That we rejoice in the recent granting of full suffrage to women in Denmark and Iceland, municipal suffrage in South Africa and Saskatchewan, and an enlarged local suffrage in various cities, ranging from St. John, N. B., to Fellsmere, Florida; also in the majority votes given in favor of constitutional amendments for woman suffrage by both houses of the Legislature in Iowa, South Dakota, West Virginia, Tennessee, Maine and Arkansas; also in the huge minority votes cast for equal suffrage in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts, in each of which suffrage got a bigger vote than the Republican party got at the last presidential election.

That we express our heartfelt sympathy with the women of all the countries now suffering by the war, and our earnest wish for the speedy establishment of peace with justice. Since women must bear their full share of all the burdens and sufferings of war, they ought, in fairness, to have a share in choosing those in high places who settle the question of war or peace.

That the heroic work done for the sick and wounded by the women of every land shows them to be worthy of the ballot, their right to which Florence Nightingale declared to be an axiom, and their plea for which has been endorsed almost unanimously by the International Council of Nurses, representing nine nations.

That the National American Woman Suffrage Association reaffirms that its policy is non-sectarian and non-partisan, opposing no political party as such, and opposing no candidate because of his party affiliations, but judging every candidate by his own attitude and record.

That we believe the home is the foundation of the State; we believe in the sanctity of the marriage relation; and, furthermore, we believe that woman's ballot will strengthen the power of the home, and sustain the dignity and sacredness of marriage; and we denounce as a gross slander the charges made by opponents of equal suffrage that its advocates as a class entertain opinions to the contrary.

That the thanks and appreciation of the Association are tendered to its retiring president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, for her long and arduous service to this cause, her many labors and hardships, and her innumerable powerful and eloquent addresses, which have won adherents to woman suffrage not only throughout the United States but also in foreign lands.

That we highly appreciate President Wilson's action in coming out in favor of the principle of equal suffrage, and in stating firmly and clearly his belief in the good results to be expected from it.

A resolution of thanks was also passed to the many friends who had helped with the local arrangements and aided in making the convention so great a success.

DOLLARS VS. LIFE, SAYS PROFESSOR

Iowa University Authority Asks Women's Vote As Release from Slough of Despond

In an address on "The Worth of the Child" delivered before the Des Moines City Federation of Women's Clubs, Prof. Edwin Diller Starbuck of the University of Iowa said:

"The men of the State spend thousands of dollars each year for improved cattle barns and hog barns; and for grandstands they have spent other thousands; but they have never appropriated so much as that for child welfare work ,though women of the State have pleaded for it."

He added, "The only chance of getting out of the Slough of Despond is to let the women of the State have the ballot."

The poll of members of Congress on the nation-wide suffrage amendment, which was published by the Chicago Herald and reprinted at its face value in the Woman's Journal, has been found incomplete and inaccurate, and suffragists are advised not to make any further use of it.

The Michigan State Grange recently adopted a resolution favoring the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment.

SOUTHERN WOMEN HOLD BIG CONFERENCE IN RICHMOND

Convention Endorses State and Federal Bills, Urges Suffrage Plank for Democratic Platform and Closes With Election of Officers

The second annual convention of the Southern States Woman's Suffrage Conference was held at Richmond, Va., Dec. 11 to 13. Delegates from most of the States affiliated with the Southern Conference were present and all the sessions of the conference were well attended.

Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans presided at the meetings, and the business sessions of the conference resulted in increased interest in the work of the organization, whose object is to promote suffrage sentiment in the South with a view to influencing the legislators of the various Southern States and inducing them to grant suffrage by State action. Speeches were made by Miss Kate Gordon opposing the efforts to get a suffrage amendment to the federal constitution, and in favor of States rights and the State methods. Addresses advocating a different policy were made by Mrs. Harriot S. Blatch, Mrs. John H. Lewis, Miss Mary Johnston and others. The conference decided in the end to push both State and federal methods, and particularly to work for a suffrage plank in the Democratic platform. It was also decided to bend every effort toward getting Congress to give women the right to vote for United States senators and congressmen by congressional legislation. It was pointed out that Congress can give women this right in all the States without amending the Federal Constitution and without submitting its action to the States. This was made clear by Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky. Mrs. Ida Husted Harper gave a strong speech on straight suffrage propaganda. Miss Jean Gordon told of her work for the enactment and enforcement of child labor laws, as well as her persistent crusade against many of the vice conditions existing in Louisiana.

Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer explained that the work of the conference was being actively carried on through its press service bureau, which supplies nearly a thousand papers throughout the country with pertinent suffrage material, and also through the Southern Citizen, a monthly magazine published by the conference in the interests of suffrage as indorsed by the organization.

A valuable feature of one of the business sessions was a report on the status of suffrage in the following Southern States: Tennessee, represented by Mrs. James McCormack of Memphis; Virginia, represented by Mrs B. B. Valentine; Arkansas, represented by Mrs. O. F. Ellington; Louisiana, represented by Miss Jean Gordon; Oklahoma, represented by Mrs. Jence Feuquay; Florida, represented by Miss Mary Safford; Mississippi, by Miss Pauline Orr; Texas, by Mrs. Minnie Cunningham; Baltimore, by Mrs. C. E. Ellicott, and Atlanta, by the delegate appointed by Mrs Emily McDougald.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Miss Kate Gordon, Louisiana; honorary vice-president, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York; vice-president-at-large, Miss Laura Clay, Kentucky; recording secretary, Mrs. O. F. Ellington, Arkansas; corresponding secretary, Miss Louise Collens, Louisiana; treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Bartlett, Louisiana; auditors, Mrs. James McCormack, Tenn., Mrs. W. M. Stoner, Washington, D. C. State vice-presidents elected were: Virginia, Mrs. W. W. Foster; Arkansas, Mrs. T. T. Cotnam; Washinton, D. C., Mrs. G. A. Arms; Florida, Miss C. M. Robinson; Georgia, Mrs. Emily MacDougald; Kentucky, Mrs. A. M. Harrison; Louisiana, Mrs. John B. Parker; Maryland, Mrs. Ellicott; Mississippi, Miss Pauline Orr; Oklahoma, Mrs. J. C. Feuquay; South Carolina, Mrs. John Gary Evans; Tennessee, Miss Catharine Wester; Texas, Miss Elinor Brackenridge.

IOWA CAMPAIGNERS PUSH WORK IN ALL DIRECTIONS

Men's League Pledges Money—Suffrage Prize Contents Opened, and Campaigners' Aim Is Suffrage Talks and Posters in Every Town

The Des Moines Men's League for Equal Suffrage held a rousing "get together" meeting recently. Enthusiasm was at high tide throughout the meeting and an effective plan of campaign may be expected from this body of men. One thing which they propose to do is to raise $3,000 to finance the Polk county campaign.

Polk county suffragists have opened their headquarters, and the work of covering the county has been started in earnest. The Business Women's League of Des Moines has the campaign in Polk county under their direction, Miss Florence Harsh being the county chairman. Much work has been done this month at stock sales and other gatherings in the rural communities. Activities are reaching into every corner of the county.

The county chairmen in a number of the counties have devised clever ways to aid in taking the poll of the State. In one county the chairman has under advisement a plan which will enlist the co-operation of every teacher in the county. The teacher will take the poll of the parents of the children in her school, and in this way the task will be very light for each one, and yet when the totals are taken the result will be large.

The Corydon Suffrage Club has offered prizes for the best essays on the subject, "Why Mother Should Vote." All rural pupils under fifteen years of age are eligible to compete. The prizes will be articles worth $10, $5 and $2.50. All the essays are to be sent to County Superintendent Jennie L. Clark. The suffrage club of Corydon also tendered a banquet recently to 150 teachers who were in attendance at the Institute. A program of toasts followed the banquet, and suffrage enthusiasm was the order of the evening. Mrs. Hiram K. Evans of Corydon is the chairman of this county.

The Equal Suffrage League of Cedar Rapids has voted prizes amounting to $16 to high school and grade pupils for the best essays describing the beneficial results of universal suffrage. The league also voted to hold a contest in which the students of the music department of Coe College will be asked to participate. The contest awards will go to the students writing the best suffrage songs. The league has a membership of 157 and is working hard to raise the number. Hon. H. C. Ring, a strong advocate of equal suffrage, gave the address at the meeting of the Cedar Rapids League. He urged the women to see to it that the men favorable to the movement were at the polls on the day of the primary.

The business of selling lead pencils on the street occupied the attention of the suffragists of Cherokee one Saturday recently. Mayor W. D. McNeal and the Rev. Mr. Mack, both of Cherokee, gave the addresses at a suffrage gathering there on Dec. 15. Cherokee county was but recently organized, with Mrs. W. H. Sanford as chairman of the executive committee. A good start has been made in the suffrage work and more is promised for the after holiday weeks.

Mrs. James A. Devitt, chairman of Mahaska county, reports that the leader at Spring Creek has evolved a unique idea for raising funds. She, with her co-workers, has decided to procure a team of horses and a wagon which they will decorate with yellow streamers and banners bearing the slogan, "Iowa Corn For Iowa Women." The young women will act as their own teamsters, and visiting the neighboring farms, will ask the farmers to help fill the wagon. It will be a simple matter then, when the wagon is filled, to drive it to the nearest market and convert the yellow corn into yellower metal. Mahaska county has not only paid fifty dollars toward the State work and pledged fifty more, but has agreed to finance her own campaign. The money thus far has been raised by subscription, but there is a clever little suffrage farce now in process of preparation with which to initiate the work of the new year.

In speaking of the work to be done Mrs. Devitt says, "Before next June there must be a suffrage talk and a suffrage poster in every township and hamlet in Mahaska county. Our hope is that there may be a talk in every schoolhouse, and, thanks to the co-operation of the teachers, the ministers and the Grange, this hope promises to be a reality."

VASSAR COLLEGE HAS COMPETITION

The Vassar College Suffrage Club is conducting competition, the general subject of which is equal suffrage. A prize of $5 will be awarded to the poster which combines the most effective treatment of this subject with the greatest artistic merit.

After the Christmas vacation The Woman's Journal and The Suffragist will be placed in the college library as a gift of the Suffrage Club. A circulating library of books dealing with the subject of woman suffrage is soon to be started by the Suffrage Club.

WOMEN TO RESIST UNFAIR MEASURE

The congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association last week announced through its vice-chairman, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, that strenuous resistance will be made to the passage by Congress of any resolution for an amendment to the constitution enfranchising citizens of the District of Columbia unless that measure be broadened to include the women. The resolution for District enfranchisement and representation in Congress has been introduced in Congress, it is reported.

In her statement Mrs. Funk says: "This proposed amendment to the constitution creates of the District of Columbia not a State, but a political division analogous to a State, and Congress may with a free hand, without revocation of any former action, declare women citizens equal in the eyes of the government with man citizens. Such an amendment could be passed through Congress at the present session and within the next three years the necessary number of State Legislatures can easily ratify."

"STAR" CONDEMNS COURT'S DECISION

Urges Suffragists to Convince Congress Wife Is Not Property of Husband

In commenting on the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that Mrs. Gordon Mackenzie, a native of California, lost her citizenship when she married a British subject living in California, the San Francisco Star suggests that criticism of this decision should be directed at the Congress that enacted the Federal Expatriation law of 1907, and that suffragists should try to have Congress amend the law in so far as it applies to native-born women married to alien residents of the United States.

"The decision of the Supreme Court affects a good many native-born women of this State who are married to aliens," says the Star. "Since the decision Mrs. Mackenzie's husband has determined to become a citizen. Then Mrs. Mackenzie will automatically become a citizen for the second time—not because she is native born, not because she is a responsible person, but because she is the wife of a naturalized alien.

"There are times when the English language—with all of its 400,000 words—is utterly inadequate to express what one wishes to say. This is one of the times. Perhaps the fact that a woman is not the personal property or chattel of her husband will finally filter into the Congressional mind."

CHILD-LABOR DAY COMES JAN. 23

National Day Chosen for Churches All Over Country to Help Working Children

Child-Labor Day will be observed on January 23 by churches and Sunday schools throughout the country, according to the National Child-Labor Committee. Saturday, January 22, has been set aside for the observance of the day in synagogues, and in secular schools and clubs it will be celebrated on Monday, January 24. The proper observance of this day may save 150,000 children from wrong conditions of labor, says the bulletin of the committee.

The Keating-Owen Federal Child-Labor bill, now before Congress, is likely to pass if enough people in this country recognize Child-Labor Day by writing their senators and representatives at that time urging them to vote for the bill.

The campaign for the Keating-Owen Federal child labor bill was launched at the first day's session of Congress, when Senator Owen and Congressman Keating offered the bill in their respective branches.

It prohibits the shipment in interstate commerce of any article which is the product of any mine or quarry in which children under sixteen are employed, or the product of any mill, factory, workshop, cannery or manufacturing establishment in which children under fourteen are employed, or in which children under sixteen are employed more than eight hours a day or more than six days a week or at night.

EQUAL WORK BUT UNEQUAL WAGES

New York Commissioner Urges Women Teachers Need Lower Salary Than Do Men

President Thomas W. Churchill of the New York City Board of Education and Commissioner John Martin, a member of the board, testified last week before the Brown Legislative Committee which is investigating New York City's finances. They were questioned at length regarding the effects of the Teachers' Equal Salary act of 1911, which, according to Mayor Mitchel, has added $5,000,000 to next year's budget.

Commissioner Martin urged that women teachers should receive less than men because the market value of woman's work was lower than that of man.

"Is it your opinion that the salaries of teachers are excessive?" asked Senator Brown.

"Not for all," Commissioner Martin replied. "For some groups of teachers, yes. The city superintendent told me this morning that women teachers in the high schools were getting more pay than they should get and more than they could get in any other position in the world."

Mr. Martin said the high school salaries for women teachers varied from $900 for beginners to $2,650. That maximum figure was fixed to attract men of college training to our high school teaching staff, said the commissioner. "Before that amount was fixed $1,900 was the maximum."

"Do you think $2,650 is too high pay for a teacher with college training after thirteen years of service?" asked Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith, who is a member of the committee.

"Not for a man," was the reply. "For a woman it would be too much. The salaries should be determined on a market-value basis. Another thing that should have weight is custom. With us men must be paid on a basis to enable them to support families—a burden that woman need not assume."

The board of directors of the Congressional Union for the coming year comprises: Miss Alice Paul, Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. John Winters Brenton, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Miss Elsie Hill, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis and Miss Anne Martin.

Mrs. Zelia Nuttall of Los Angeles is thought to be the only woman in the world at the head of the active work of an archaeological research fund. She is field director of the Crocker-Reid fund of the University of California for continuous archaeological research in Mexico.

A million Serbian girls and women, abandoned by their men folk who are at the front, are facing intense suffering and possible death through lack of food and clothing, or a worse fate at the hands of roving bands of guerillas. The Serbian government ordered all men and boys to leave the villages and join the Serbian army in the retreat through the Albanian Mountains. The women and girls, however, were ordered to remain and care for the villages.

NOTES AND NEWS

Mrs. Olive Butler of Denver, who took a prominent part in the campaign for equal suffrage in Colorado and was one of the first women ever elected to the Colorado Legislature, died Nov. 29 at the age of 74 years.

Watchwomen have been appointed in Berlin in place of the regular night watchmen who are serving at the front. The duty of these officials is to patrol the quieter streets of the city at night to keep the peace. The women are given a uniform, equipped with a club, in place of the sword and revolver which the men carry, and are accompanied by trained police dogs.

Mrs. Georgia Bullock, woman lawyer and club leader, has started a movement in Los Angeles, Cal., for the organization of a eugenic board composed of medical experts to pass on cases of defective babies. She will endeavor to pass a bill through the next Legislature authorizing the formation of a eugenic board.

One Sunday morning a father suggested to his daughter that she ought to go to church in the evening, the subject of the discourse being "An Hour with Favorite Hymns," and he expected it would be very interesting.

"Father," said the daughter, with a smile, "I should like to go very much, but I have made an engagement with my favorite him tonight."—Stray Stories.

COMMITTEE GIVES THREE HEARINGS

The hearing before the U. S. Judiciary Committee was conducted by Dr. Shaw, for the National Association, and its speakers were Mrs. Catt, Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, Mrs. George Bass and Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs.

The hearing for the Congressional Union was conducted by Miss Alice Paul, and the speakers were Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hillis, Miss Anne Martin, Miss Helen Todd, Miss Frances Joliffe, and Mrs. Sara Bard Field.

A hearing for the anti-suffragists followed, conducted by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and addressed by Miss Emily P. Bissell, Mrs. Oliphant, a Mrs. Wells of Texas, Miss Lucy Price and Mrs. A. J. George.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Eve. By Katherine Howard. Sherman, French & Co., Boston. 1913. $1.00.

Votes for Men (anti-suffrage). Duffield & Co., N. Y. 1913.

The Law of Biogenis. By J. Howard Moore. **The Story of Wendell Phillips.** By Charles Edward Russell. Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, 1914.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Reports and Year Books.

Psychigenetiss of Androcratic Evolution. By Theodore Schroeder.

Regulation of Prostitution in Europe. By Abraham Flexner. American Social Hygiene Assn., N. Y. C.

How We Won the Vote in California. By Selina Solomons.

Women of the Future. By Meta L. Stern.

Songs: Fiat Justitia, sung at First Universal Races Congress. Slumber Song and The Quiet Hour. Dedicated to Mrs. Mary B. Field.

WORK IN THE STATES

MICHIGAN

Plans are being made for a big celebration on Susan B. Anthony Day, February 15. On this occasion speakers will go from one county to the other making addresses, and the work of organization will be carried on. New organizations will be effected in the districts where there are now none, and throughout the State organization work will be done, looking toward the proposed campaign in 1918. Good work is being done through the districts. Under the direction of the district chairmen the county presidents are perfecting the work in their territory, with the end in view of presenting a solid organization in every section of the State before the campaign work is inaugurated.

GEORGIA

The three suffrage organizations of Atlanta united recently in a large suffrage meeting, to which the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference contributed Miss Jean Gordon, Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer and Mrs. John B. Parker of New Orleans as speakers. Mrs. Emily McDougald, Mrs. Francis Whiteside and Mrs. M. L. McLendon, presidents of the three suffrage organizations, occupied the rostrum with the speakers, as did Mr Leonard J. Grossman, president of the Men's League for Equal Suffrage. In the audience were Mrs. Amelia B. Woodall, president of the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. P. F. McCarthy, Mrs. Eugene Mitchell and Miss Ruth Bucholtz, each with a delegation from the suffrage associations which they head.

In the administration of a State, neither a woman as a woman nor a man as a man has any special functions, but the gifts are equally diffused in both sexes.—Plato.

A NEWSPAPER OF CHARACTER
SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN
MASSACHUSETTS
Able, Independent, Readable
(Established in 1824 by Samuel Bowles)
Daily (Morning), $8 Sunday, $2
Weekly, $1 a Year
WITH WAR RAGING AND A PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN APPROACHING
Read a Fearless, Clear-Thinking Newspaper
Edited by Trained Students of the World's Affairs
"In many respects The Springfield Republican stands as the highest achievement of American journalism."—From the New Republic.
The Republican's editorials constitute one of its distinguishing and most valued features. Literature, art, science, education, religion, philanthropy — all receive generous treatment in its columns; likewise agriculture and industry. Special attention is given to the various healthful outdoor sports.
The Weekly Republican, containing an expert condensation of the news, together with the week's collected and selected editorials and many features and departments, offers for $1 a more comprehensive and intelligent survey of what is going on in the world than any other weekly magazine. It goes into every state in the Union.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY (Morning), $8 a year, $2 a quarter, 70 cents a month, 16 cents a week, 3 cents a copy.
DAILY and SUNDAY, $10 a year, $2.50 a quarter, 85 cents a month, 20 cents a week.
SUNDAY, $2 a year, 50 cents a quarter, 5 cents a copy.
WEEKLY (Thursday), $1 a year, 25 cents a quarter, 10 cents a month, 3 cents a copy.
Specimen copies sent free on application. The Weekly Republican will be sent free for three weeks to anyone who wishes to try it.
All subscriptions are payable in advance. Address
THE REPUBLICAN, Springfield, Mass.

Beautify Furniture
PROTECT FLOORS and Floor Coverings from injury by using
Glass Onward Sliding Furniture Shoe
In place of Casters
If your dealer will not supply you write us.
ONWARD MFG. CO.
Menasha, Wis. Berlin, Ont.

To Authors and Publishers:
We are printers of many well known publications, among them *"The Woman's Journal."* If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.
E. L. GRIGGS COMPANY.
122 Pearl St., Boston.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The women of Lexington County, S. C., have done remarkable work in pushing forward a system of schools into even the most remote districts. In nearly every district in the county the schools will run longer this winter than ever before.

The Charleston News and Courier, in commenting on this, says:

"Experience has proven that they—the women—are most potent factors in the great progressive wave that is sweeping the county in the interest of education, like a cyclone."

The regular monthly meeting of the Equal Suffrage League was held in the Charleston Museum Dec. 9. Important business and plans for the future were discussed. Among those who are expected to address the league in the future are the Rev. K. G. Finlay of Columbia and Senator Helen Ring Robinson, from Colorado.

ALABAMA

The Alabama Suffrage Bulletin is the name of the new and live 4-page bulletin which the State Association is publishing. It is edited by Miss Amelia Worthington.

Early in January the publishing of a suffrage edition of The Gadsden Evening Journal will be begun. It will be edited by Mrs. W. S. Dill.

The president of the Demopolis Suffrage Association, Mrs. Louise Tucker, has recently been elected to the school board. The association has 75 members, 60 of them men.

Miss Margaret Foley
For speaking engagements before men's and women's organizations, Miss Margaret Foley may be reached by addressing her in care of
The Woman's Journal
585 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Suffrage Exchange

I AM AN EDUCATED MAN and know suffrage. Am a good writer. My employer will remove me if I write for suffrage, so I want to change occupation. Will some suffragist buy, improve and stock a small farm and sell to me at liberal advance and 8 per cent. interest, nothing down and seven years' time? Then I can and will work, write and speak for suffrage. Will give a good business trade. Address "U," care Woman's Journal. (52)

HILLCREST ORCHARD, a private home for invalids or convalescents (not a sanatorium) but a quiet refined home in the Orchard Country of California where guests can receive care and conscientious medical service. For terms address, Doctor Annie Anderson, Los Gatos, California. (eow2)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

HELP US to dispose of our 1000 Suffrage Cook Books. $1.00 per copy. $1.10 prepaid, mailed to any point. Every recipe guaranteed. Equal Franchise Federation, 3046 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa. (tf)

THE MAN AND THE WOMAN—A delightful book suffragists should read. Order your copy now. Postpaid $1.00. Address, L. A. Stewart, Jenifer, Ala. [Mr. Stewart is member Alabama Legislature and friend of equal suffrage.—Editor.] T2

SITUATIONS.

NOTICE! NOTICE!—18,000 men and women will get U. S. Government Jobs this year. $75.00 month. Vacations. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. W194, Rochester, N. Y.

CHICAGO TO HAVE "DRY" NEW YEAR'S

First Mayor Elected Since Women Voted Decrees Old Law Will Be Enforced

Mayor Thompson of Chicago has declared that the prohibition law will be enforced on New Year's Eve. That means that at 1 A. M. every saloon and dramshop will be closed and locked and every dispensary will cease selling. "For years Chicago has gone mad in a drunken revelry on New Year's Eve," says the Northwestern Christian Advocate. "Past mayors have ignored Christian forces. To his last day ex-Mayor Harrison will remember the day he refused to come out and face the ministers of Chicago who marched to his office to present their respectful protest. . . . Mayor Thompson decrees differently. The law will be obeyed. . . . To the mayor a deep sense of gratitude should be entertained. He could have shunned a strict stand; he could have shifted authority and disclaimed power. But instead, he looks the city in the face and says, 'The law will be enforced.'"

Mayor Thompson is the first mayor elected in Chicago since the women were given municipal and presidential suffrage.

QUEEN MARY ACTS AS NATION'S HEAD

(Continued from page 407.)

position is supreme, but her official authority is nil.

At other times the idea of the Queen acting as the sovereign's deputy would give rise to long discussion on the constitutional problems involved.

Now the Queen gives audiences to the Cabinet on behalf of the King, and receives the dispatches from the various government departments, making comments on these which have been clear, vigorous and uncompromisingly candid, and which show how closely the Queen has followed the course of military, naval and diplomatic affairs. She has paid particular attention to wasteful methods prevailing at the War Office. Her comments on these methods led to the resignation of one important official at the War Office, who was appointed for the very purpose of checking extravagance, but who had failed to do so.

Her majesty has also performed the more ornamental duties of the King. Among these was receiving officers from the front and conferring orders on those who had been recommended. It was suggested to the Queen that she should wear a feminine adaptation of a colonel or admiral's uniform at these ceremonies, but she did not approve of the idea. Her majesty wore a plain morning gown, and made the ceremony as informal as possible. She received the officers in her personal drawing room, made them sit down, and chatted in an easy, unconventional manner about their adventures at the front.

"Women have voted in Utah since Statehood was granted in 1896, and have always exerted an influence for safeguarding both the home and the State."—William Spry, Governor of Utah.

MRS. CATT ELECTED NATIONAL PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 407)

other year in Washington, were both voted down.

On motion of Mrs. Helene Hill Weed of Connecticut, it was voted that "the Association reindorse the Susan B. Anthony amendment, for which it has been working for forty-five years and that no other amendment dealing with the question of national woman suffrage be introduced during the coming year."

A meeting of the Executive Council was held Saturday afternoon.

A report of the hearings will be given next week.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The National College Equal Suffrage League held its annual luncheon at the Ebbitt House on Dec. 18, the last business day of the national convention.

Some 225 women graduates and students of various colleges attended. Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr, presided. The subject on which every one spoke was "How to advance suffrage by making friends instead of enemies." Speeches were limited to three minutes each. The speakers included Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Miss Florence Stiles, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, Miss Hannah Patterson, Mrs. Elizabeth Puffer Howes, Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan and Dr. Anna H. Shaw.

The only mass meeting held during the National Suffrage Convention in Washington this year was in Poli's Theatre on Sunday afternoon. The speakers included Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the newly-elected national president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the retiring president, Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Commisioner of Correction in New York, and Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Customs of New York.

Among the prominent guests seated with the speakers were Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President; Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, Senator Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota, and Senator Shafroth, of Colorado.

Dr. Davis spoke on the "Reasonableness of Woman Suffrage."

She said she believes that woman suffrage is valuable as an education for women in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, just as democracy in the self-government of prisons is valuable in making the prisoners fit for the democracy of the outside world's government.

Mr. Malone spoke after Doctor Davis, to whom he referred as "the best commissioner of corrections New York ever had." He declared that in seeking the right to vote American women were demanding nothing new, and traced historically the extension of the franchise from the earliest to the present time.

He said: "It is desirable to place in the electorate every mature individual of brains, character, intelligence and love of country to perpetuate the American traditions and the American idea of democracy.

"America, today, facing world proplems of infinite difficulty and variety, needs every element of moral force and influence in the electorate which she can call to her service. For it may be that our country will be called upon before the world to redeem the pledges made in behalf of democracy itself.

"The gift or right of suffrage involves the question of justice. The exercise of suffrage raises the question to one of ethics. The question before the men of the country is, should the women have the suffrage, and if they get it, how will they use it?

"In New York State one million women have to go out into the shop, the market place and the factory each day to earn a living with which to support a home. My concern is to do justice to the millions of workingwomen in this country.

"It is an old and a patronizing notion that woman is inferior to man. God himself has recognized no such inferiority in her, because He has established the same immutable moral code for woman as for man and held her to the same strict accountability. To say that she is inferior to man because she is not physically equipped to do the same laborious service as man is quite as intelligent as to say that, because a man cannot perform the greatest function of life—bear children and be a mother—therefore man is inferior to woman. Man and woman are complementary to each other.

"In replying to the statement that women will not exercise the right to vote after they get it, it is important to note that 83 per cent. of the women voters in the suffrage States exercise the right, whereas, in 1912, in the non-suffrage States, only 55 per cent. of the eligible male voters saw fit to perform their duty of citizenship in helping to elect a President of the United States."

When Dr. Shaw spoke, she was given an ovation, and after the meeting many brought up friends and relatives to be introduced.

Since Mr. Malone introduced the question of national defense against war, Mrs. Catt said, in part:

"Behind preparedness is a bigger thing—the right to maintain peace. Unless this country takes a militant peace policy in the court of nations, nobody will. And if we do not take a firm stand we ourselves will have war with somebody.

"It has been made clear to me in the last few months that men are too belligerent to be trusted with governments alone. The world needs woman's restraining hand. Man's instinct has been militant since primitive times, when it was his job to do the hunting and fighting, and woman's to do the work. Woman's instinct has been to conserve and protect life. It is, of course, much easier to fight than to make peace.

"We women would not allow our country to be made the doormat for other nations, but we would find a way to settle disputes without killing other mothers' sons."

VIRGINIA'S HEAD AGREES TO SIGN

Promises Coming Legislature Will Give Serious Consideration to Suffrage Amendment

One of the most interesting features of the Virginia State convention in Richmond Dec. 9 and 10 was the delegation that went to see the Governor to ask him to give his endorsement to the suffrage amendment to be submitted to the coming Legislature. At 4.30, after the business session, the entire convention, marching two-and-two, and wearing suffrage badges, walked down Franklin street from the Jefferson to the Capitol. Mrs. B. B. Valentine, the State president, headed the long column, bearing a yellow "Votes for Women" banner in her hand. The delegation, nearly 20 in number, filled the Governor's office to overflowing.

The Governor welcomed the delegates very graciously. "This is," he said, "the most numerous and by far the most attractive delegation that has waited on me since I have been Governor. The general disposition of my mind is, and has always been, in the direction of allowing the people to vote on any question of vital importance to the whole people. I shall certainly give this matter the most careful and serious consideration, and I promise you there shall be no lack of seriousness on the part of the Legislature when the matter comes up there. You will remember that I have always been slow on making recommendations. I did not recommend the enabling act when it came up. However, I will say this: If the Legislature passes the suffrage amendment, I will sign it."

WOMEN TEACHERS ENVY CITY'S FISH

New York Aquarium Voted $200,000 While Teachers Wait Months For Their Salary

That New York has displayed more generosity in caring for its aquariums than in looking out for its retired teachers, was the contention made at a meeting last week of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers. The discussion centered around the fact that the teachers who last May received a year's leave of absence on half pay had in many cases received only a portion or none of the money due them.

Reports were made by various teachers who, they said, were "borrowing and starving," and even "dying," while waiting for their salaries. An instance was given of a teacher who was granted a year's leave of absence because of illness, but who has been forced to return to the schoolroom.

"I am teaching classes in cloakrooms, and even on the steps, while $200,000 was voted last year for the upkeep of the Aquarium!" exclaimed one teacher.

Miss Grace C. Strachan, president of the teachers' association, presided and spoke forcibly.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Woman's Journal Corporation will be held at their office, 585 Boylston street, Boston, Mass., on Monday, January 10, 1916, at 11 A. M. The stockholders are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the directors,
Alice Stone Blackwell, president;
Catherine Wilde, clerk.

LAST LAUGHS

Wife: "How shall I know when he has passed the crisis?"

Doctor: "Talk baseball and see if he asks what the score is."

Gladys: "He claims he is a descendant from a great family."

Tom: "Yes, and he is still descending."

Bookkeeper: "If I asked the boss to raise my salary, what do you think he would say?"

Stenographer: "Mr. Penner, I am a lady—I never even think such things!"

"What's the matter with the train?" asked the lecturer, vexed with the speed they were making.

"If you don't like this train," the conductor retorted, "you can get out and walk."

"By Jove!" said the lecturer, "I'd like to do it; but a reception committee is to meet me at my destination, and I don't want to get in ahead of time."

Edward Everett Hale was one of the guests at a millionaire's dinner.

The millionaire was a free spender, but he wanted credit for every dollar put out. And as the dinner progressed he told his guests what the more expensive dishes had cost. He dwelt especially on the cost of the large and beautiful grapes, each bunch a foot long and each grape bigger than a plum. He told down to a penny what he had figured it out that the grapes had cost him apiece. The guests looked annoyed. They ate the expensive grapes charily. But Dr. Hale, smiling, extended his plate and said:

"Would you mind cutting me off about $1.87 worth more, please?"

Congressman Henry W. Temple of the 24th Pennsylvania district is not "on the fence," as was suggested in the recent poll reprinted by the Woman's Journal. Mr. Temple voted for the nation-wide suffrage amendment in the last Congress, and his attitude has changed in no way. He says that he intends to vote for the amendment in the coming Congress.

"I can see as much sense in questioning the right of women to the ballot as in asking if the Lord's Prayer is a good thing."—Alva Adams, former Governor of Colorado.